

RAYMOND POINCARE IN LATEST SPEECH, LAYS DOWN TERMS

French Premier Declines to Change His Present Line of Conduct

Four Points Indicated as Within Jurisdiction of Expert Committee

NEVERS, France, Nov. 1.—The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, speaking today at the inauguration of a soldiers' memorial here, stated that Germany had been forced into a systematically organized bankruptcy and that certain classes of the population have been reduced to misery for the sole benefit of wealthy industrial and commercial leaders.

For this reason he deems it necessary, he said, to hold Germany's pledges until France is paid in full, and pointed out the progress made in the Ruhr during French occupation toward a resumption of economic activity. In conclusion, he defined the scope of the inquiry of experts appointed by the Reparation Commission by stating that it must only deal with Germany's present capacity to pay.

The Premier's speech, after a lengthy introduction dealing with the part the local troops played in the war, came down to the present situation.

"This is not the moment to change conduct, and we will not change," he declared. "We have a keen desire to solve as rapidly as possible, and in full agreement with our allies, the grave question of reparations in which we are more interested than any, but we will neither reconsider fixing our credits, abandon our rights, nor destroy the treaty signed by so many nations."

What Germany Can Pay

Let an examination be made to discover what Germany can pay this moment or during a short space of time. That is well. But the very role of the Reparation Commission, enlightened by experts it can appoint; that the Reparation Commission determine new arrangements of payment is not to be questioned. It is to be determined that it search means of raising German finances in a purely monetary fashion is its right, but let it not attempt, either to change decisions already taken regarding the total amount of our credits nor engage in future attempts indefinitely.

What injustice, what risk, if in a short time Germany was freed from part of its debt, and if in some years she presented herself before us re-secured, enriched, to humiliate us by a renewal of her claims? We will not be taken in such a snare.

In his peroration M. Poincaré declared that France's conduct is of the simplest and frankest nature. France, without any hidden motive, France was not ruined, he said, in order to increase the shameful wealth of certain German magnates.

The Premier said:

German Thoughts of Revenge

We do not intend that the Reich shall harbor ideas of revenge and go even as far as America to conspire against French unity and protest against the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine. The mother country must not that it reconstitute its military formations and armaments. That is all.

Earlier in his speech the Premier had several striking things to say.

It was the consciousness of our right, it was our clear vision of the Germans' responsibility for the war that on Aug. 4, 1914, caused all the senators and all the deputies, from the Extreme Left to the Extreme Right, to group themselves in a unified determination to resist.

At another point in his discourse M. Poincaré remarked:

Many of the other European nations, as well as Africans, Asians and Americans, unfurled their flags around France's banner. If they thus successfully embraced our cause it was assuredly because they found it just and in conformity with their own interests.

Remaking World's Map

Dealing with the peace treaty the Premier said the powers had in the course of some months remade the map of the world, resuscitated some nations and created and had altered frontiers.

France neither received nor asked any territorial advantage in Europe. She simply recovered what belonged to her—what had been stolen from her. But she was told: "Keep quiet; if you agree not to remain too long on the Rhine we will guarantee you against French recapture." It was added: "Have no fear; you shall be indemnified for all the damage you have suffered." She then signed with confidence a treaty with which she was not very well satisfied, but on which at least she counted as a minimum.

Treaty Not Ratified

Not many months passed before the finest stones of the edifice crumbled to dust. Our allies who were the most keen in demanding the prosecution of the Kaiser and his accomplices, and who had intended to be satisfied with their intentions and were astonished when we reminded them: "Those who had insisted on a reduction of the duration of our occupation, and who had offered us guarantee pacts—which incidentally were far from sufficient—without drawing some of them falling to ratify the treaty in the making of which they had collaborated, and others repeating that their offer was dependent upon the definite attitude of the former."

The more the war receded into the past the more the national interests resumed their intransigence everywhere, each Nation having a tendency to see nothing but its own will. We do not deny that to others, but without claiming any favor or privilege we believe we have a right to security, because that affects the peace of the world, and a right to reparations, because they had been expressly promised in the treaty itself in the name of justice.

The Premier then dealt with Germany's refusal to pay its obligations.

Two Workers for the Masonic Memorial to George Washington



Charles H. Callahan Selected by the Craft to Lay the Corner Stone of the \$4,000,000 Memorial. He Drew Up the First Resolutions Proposing the Tribute to America's First President. A Copy of His Book, "Washington, the Man and the Mason," Was Placed in the Corner Stone

BAVARIANS STRIVE TO FORCE AN ISSUE

Battle With Republicans Must Be Fought Out, Is View of Nationalists

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Social Democrats in the Reichstag, after a six-hour debate yesterday afternoon, decided to remain in the coalition upon three far-reaching conditions which are to be presented to the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, today. Their demands are: 1, energetic procedure against Bavaria; 2, the suspension of martial law in Germany, and 3, the maintenance of order in Saxony by the local police forces instead of by the Reichswehr. A fourth item which had originally been demanded—an official apology by Dr. Stresemann for his steps against Saxony—was finally dropped.

With regard to the energetic procedure against Bavaria, the Social Democrats demand that the Government should officially declare that the Bavarians had violated the Constitution and that the Reich should restore constitutional conditions in their country with all the constitutional means at its disposal, similar to those it displayed so profusely in Saxony. Concerning the keeping of public order in Saxony, it was originally demanded that the entire Reichswehr should be withdrawn from there, but on second thought it was deemed more advisable to leave it in Saxony, since it might come in helpful in dealing with Bavaria.

These demands were adopted by a large majority, and are to serve as a guaranty against a repetition of the recent occurrences. It is now up to the Chancellor to decide whether he wishes to rule with the Social Democrats.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

World News in Brief

London—Dr. Adnan Bey, Nationalist leader, is expected to be the first ambassador from the Turkish Republic to Washington, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from Constantinople.

Indianapolis—Opposition to a cash bonus for World War veterans was reiterated by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address here.

Washington—Friends of Woodrow Wilson have formulated plans for their third annual pilgrimage to the former President's home here on Armistice Day, for a demonstration in his honor. Mr. Wilson will receive the visitors from the front steps of his 3 Street home.

Rome—The visit of King Alfonso of Spain to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been fixed for Nov. 12. The Spanish sovereign will also pay his respects to the Pope while in Rome.

Houghton, Mich.—The Quincy Mining Company posted a notice last night announcing a 10 per cent wage reduction, effective immediately. The reduction is described as temporary in the notices, and is ascribed to the prevailing low price for copper.

Berlin (AP)—Police officials here have fixed the price of a ride on a Berlin street car as equal to the amount one pays to have his shoes shined. On Oct. 1 this was 4,500,000 marks.

Buenos Aires—President de Alvear has promulgated a law enacted by Congress, whereby the Argentine Government is authorized to invest an amount up to 100,000,000 gold pesos for military armaments.

Washington—"Form 1040-A," which has stumped many an income tax payer with its six pages of questions, instructions, and what not, is to be simplified hereafter. It will consist of a single sheet and will be used in reporting net income of not more than \$5000 derived chiefly from salary and wages. Questions will be on one side of the blank; instructions on the other.

WAR PROCLAIMED ON RUM TRAFFIC IN CONNECTICUT

Chief Justice Wheeler's Stinging Plea for Action Arouses Public Sentiment in State

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1 (Special)—With the ending of the series of nine conferences of the law-enforcing officials of the several counties of the State, held at the instigation of Chief Justice George W. Wheeler of the Supreme Court of Errors, supporters of law and order throughout Connecticut are taking steps to thoroughly arouse public sentiment against the rum traffic menace and a determination on the part of the people to drive every vestige of it from the State.

There are evidences on every hand that law abiding citizens are becoming aroused to the seriousness of the situation and to the fact that not only is the law being violated but the Constitution of the United States is being attacked. They are accepting at their full value the words of Justice Wheeler when he said to Hartford court officials: "This is a war, gentlemen, against a strongly entrenched body of criminals who have brains and an evil capacity."

Address Great Help

Justice Wheeler's address in full has just been given out by him and it is expected to be a powerful influence in promoting the campaign against the illicit liquor traffic in the various counties of the State. It is probable that it will be published in pamphlet form and circulated not only throughout Connecticut but wherever it is needed. Among the statements made by Justice Wheeler to the court officials are these:

That which has aroused me to action is not alone interest in the cause of prohibition as such. I saw a steadily growing disrespect for the law. It had been confined to the criminal classes, or the ignorant or wayward, the officials could have met it and in time conquered it.

But when the men who represent the business and wealth of the country defy and flout the Constitution and the law and become the patrons of the bootlegger, an abiding respect for the law is very considerable group of educated men who see in the restriction of this amendment, and these laws a restriction upon the right of action, and when these are joined by some of the radicals and the parlor socialists of the country to whom liberty means license to do as they please, the situation becomes a hard one to deal with.

Desperate Criminals

And now, gentlemen, what can we do practically to help enforce this law? I speak first to those who like myself are a part of the judiciary of the State. I have your context with me. I have problem taught you? Has it not been made clear to every experienced judge that those who are engaged in this bootlegging traffic are desperate criminals who stop at no crime to accomplish their end? They will murder, go and assault. They hire gunmen to assassinate our peace officers. They are ready to bribe you if you would permit them to corrupt the profession.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

THOUSANDS OF ALIENS LAND AS NOVEMBER QUOTAS OPEN

British and Russian Allotments for the Year Likely to Be Exhausted Early in Month

Associate Commissioner of Waterways, this afternoon went from the State House to the Commonwealth Pier to witness the handling of 839 British passengers by the Boston immigration office officials. The Governor wished to see how the facilities for handling immigrant aliens in large numbers functioned at Commonwealth.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ADIRONDACK WATER-POWER PLAN OPPOSED BY 30 ORGANIZATIONS

Opponents Call It Boldest Attempted "Land Grab" in Generation—Natural Scenery Menaced, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Declaring it to be a dangerous precedent for nation as well as state more than 30 civic organizations have merged forces to combat the so-called Ferris amendment to the state constitution, which if voted on favorably at the Nov. 6 election will, they believe, mean "devastation" for a large part of the Adirondacks by an alleged combine of industries who, it is charged, seek certain state lands for the exploitation of a water-power system. Opponents to the "Adirondack raid" are prepared to fight to a finish any move that will mean harnessing of the streams that flow through one of America's most beautiful play spots.

Other "land grabs" and the results that followed are cited by those who are fighting the Ferris measure. They declare that if this amendment passes, the "combines" will take similar steps in various parts of the Nation with the result that in a few years America's natural scenic beauty will be materially marred.

The greater part of the land which would be developed by the electric power companies, it is explained, lies in the beautiful Adirondack region, which for years has been a favorite refuge of city dwellers seeking rest and quiet during the summer.

The amendment provides that the lands may be farmed out by the State to private corporations for a period

Turkish Police Order Rumanian Deportation

By Special Cable

Constantinople, Nov. 1.—The Turkish police have ordered the deportation of Rumanian students from Robert College. The reason given is that their action was a reprisal for the Bucharest Government's refusal to admit Turkish subjects.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL FOR WORLD COURT

Calls for United States' Participation—Urges Law Enforcement and Protective Legislation

By MARJORIE SHULER

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 1.—A peace resolution was unanimously adopted today by the National Council of Women, calling for the entrance of the United States into the International Court of Justice under the limitations imposed by President Harding and recommending that the constituent organizations of the council work "to help create a sound public sentiment for world peace."

The conflicting groups agreed that the United States is in a leading position among the nations, and therefore has new responsibilities; and as disagreements between nations are caused largely by commercial difficulties, and further, as the fundamental principles of the United States' laws, Constitution and customs are based on the understanding that peace emanates from justice, therefore the National Council of Women is convinced that it behooves the United States Government to discover a common ground of justice, regulated by treaties, embodying the spirit of the Golden Rule, and thus reduce to a minimum the possibilities of war.

Second only to peace, in interest at the convention, has been prohibition. The convention today took a strong stand on law enforcement and the duties of citizenship. "We most heartily pledge our support to these faithful public officials who are aiding the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," affirmed the resolution, which called attention to the fact that "respect for and obedience to the laws of this republic are essential to its perpetuity."

The anti-prohibition campaign is fostered by those who do not hesitate to blacken the name of the United States among the nations, who do not hesitate to make it appear that Americans are lawless, law-breaking people, declared Miss Anna Adams Gordon of Evanston, Ill., president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in commenting on the resolution. These people attack the prohibition law from three points, she said: It is not enforced, it fosters contempt for law, it corrupts politics. They can be defeated in two ways: By supporting candidates who are friendly to prohibition, and by rallying the woman electorate to the standard of law and order.

Protective legislation for women workers was urged before the convention, this morning by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Federal Woman's Bureau, who recommended a 48-hour week, prohibition of night work, and wages based on the job instead of on sex. Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League, attacked the woman's party blanket bill to establish the legal equality of men and women, arguing that it would strip women workers of advantages which they now possess and put them at the mercy of exploiters of labor.

DUBLIN DOCKERS STRIKE

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—There was a complete stoppage of work today at the port of Dublin, the workers striking in protest against further detention of political prisoners by the Free State Government.

SELF-HELP, NOT AID FROM CONGRESS, IS FARM PLIGHT CURE

Survey Reveals Little Shouting From Haystacks for Special Legislation

Most of Noisy Alarms Are Traced to Radicals—Lower Rail Rates Urged

The Christian Science Monitor, through its correspondents in the agricultural states, has made a survey of the leading farm organizations to learn their attitude regarding proposals for special legislation by Congress to relieve the farmer. The article today, in addition to summarizing the results of the survey, deals with organizations having their national or state headquarters in Chicago.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—When one gets right back to the American "dirt farmer" it is quite an awakening to discover that there isn't very much in the way of special legislation that he is asking for himself at the hands of Congress. Little of the shouting for an extra session for the "relief of the agriculturists" has been from the tops of the haystacks, for the majority of the American farmers have concluded that the Government cannot help them with "special favors" nearly so much as they can help themselves.

"Self-help," that is the key to the farmers' problems, as revealed in a survey just made by The Christian Science Monitor, especially in the great farming section of the middle western states. This survey has let the working farmer tell his needs through the voice of state farm organizations' officials, rather than their leaders in the national capital or in the big cities far removed from the farms. The inquiry has gone back of the "noisy radicals" whose propaganda has been pushed to the fore recently, and has sought to ferret out the true sentiment of the farmer on the sod who has "no ax to grind."

Where the survey shows that the farmers in three states are calling for federal legislation to assist them in weathering the present season, there are 10 states where they are as firmly set against congressional "tempering" where they feel the ruralists must buckle down to it and work out their own salvation through organization and strong central cooperative sales agencies, and elimination of the one-crop farmer through diversification. There may be more than three states calling for more farm legislation, but the proportion of three for it and 10 against it was indicated by the survey.

Class Legislation

The American dirt farmer, the Monitor survey shows, gets that class legislation is a form of selfishness and shortsightedness, out of which he will not emerge unscathed in the long run, when taxes are boosted to pay the costs of such legislation. Hence, he is asking to have his case considered as part and parcel of the Nation's problems. He asks only for such new laws as will benefit all classes alike, whether producer, distributor or consumer, to keep the Nation on an even economic keel. Radical legislation, whether "red" or "pink," does not find any predominating demand back among the men who till the ground.

Farm leaders in Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas spoke out plainly against any more "farmers' legislation" from Congress, while those in Iowa, Tennessee, and Utah hold that self-help will bring the farmers the surest reward.

A Government-guaranteed price for the crops has a host of antagonists, the survey discloses, and fewer champions than one might expect, save among a section of the wheat producers, who undoubtedly have been hard hit by the sagging market this year and who speak for a guarantee of as much as \$1.75 a bushel. In North Dakota, the home of the Nonpartisan League, there is an unmistakable plea for emergency legislation to help the wheat farmer dispose of his crop at a profit. Then the American Wheat

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FORD OUTPUT RECORD

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—The Ford Motor Company's production for the week ended Oct. 30, last, reached a new high record, with 42,271 cars and trucks, exceeding by 502 the high mark of 41,769 reached Sept. 23, last. Tractor production for the week was 1365.

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THOUSANDS OF ALIENS LAND
AS NOVEMBER QUOTAS OPEN

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Pier and whether any improvements could be desired.

In Boston, five large transatlantic liners arrived today, and two others due today were diverted to other ports, the United States Lines steamer George Washington, which previously was diverted to Boston from New York, and the Leyland liner Devonian.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cambridge League of Women Voters: Meeting, with speeches by candidates for municipal office, City Hall, 8.

International Textile Exposition and Power Show: Mechanics Building, until 10.

Boston Public Library: Public lecture, "Wild Life in the Blue Mountain Forest," by Ernest Harold Baynes, 8.

University Extension: Opening of course in business law, Room 100, State House, 7.

Harvard Engineering Society: Public illustrated lecture, "Leonardo da Vinci as Engineer," by John W. Lieb, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Social dance, meet, frolic, stunts and glee club concert, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8:30.

United States Club: Art concert, 8.

Roxbury Chapter, O. E. S.: Twenty-sixth anniversary celebration and reception in honor of Commander C. Danahy, 43 Grand Street, 8.

Charitable Society: Track meet, frolic, stunts and glee club concert, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8:30.

Franklin Square House, 8.

Colonial—David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice," 8.

Colony—The "Pirates," 8:15.

Hollis—"Thank You," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.

Lyceum—The "Cat and the Canary," 8:15.

Wilbur—Bally, Irene and Mary, 8:15.

Photoplays

Gordon's Olympia—"Going Up," 2, 5, 8.

Park—"Arches of Vengeance," 10, 12:30, 2, 5, 8.

State—"The Marriage Maker," 1:05, 3:55, 6:55, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston University: Opening of drive for \$1,000,000 endowment fund.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Public exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 9.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Assembly luncheon, address by Vincent Walker, William H. Brewster, assistant United States attorney-general in charge of prosecutions of violation of the prohibition laws, Copley Place, 12:30.

British Apprenticeship Club: First anniversary celebration, 4 to 6 and 8 to 10.

University Extension: Modern Continental Writers by Prof. Robert H. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 4:30.

National Association of Wool Fiber Manufacturers: Meeting and dinner, Copley Place, 4.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Milla Nikisch, pianist, 7:50.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Paintings by members, Caspary Galleries, American paintings; Dry points by Bauman; by Concord Association—Water colors and etchings.

Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition, Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition, Doll & Richards—Marine paintings by Charles R. Bauman, etchings by European masters.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Frederick Simpson.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Bashka Paetz; paintings and etchings by members.

Goodspeed's Bookshop—Engraved portraits.

Museum of Fine Arts—Longfellow Collection of paintings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Work of students of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts and of the Weavers' Guild.

Vose Galleries—Portraits and landscapes by Clifford Squire.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—8 to 9:15, soprano, cello and piano solos, 9:15, overture from "Fra Diavolo," 9:30, orchestra.

WGT (Alford)—Hillside—8:10, news and sports, 8:30, police reports, 8:40, code practice, 9, "Bits of Wisdom," minstrel show.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, piano and soprano solos, 9, story for grown-ups.

WGY (Schenectady)—6:15, condition of roads in New York, 7:45, "A Few Moments With Books," concert.

WEAF (New York)—7, interdenominational service, 7:30, sports talk, 7:40, news-contrast to solo, 8, concert by trio, 8:05, mixed quartet, 8:30, "Intimate Talks to Investors," 9:15, readings, 9:35, tenor solo, 10:45, piano solo.

WJZ (New York)—6, "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:30, "The World's Work," 8:15, organ recital, 8:30, concert by trio, 10, bass and soprano solos, 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—8:15, talk on "Better Homes in America," 6:30, dinner concert, WRC (Washington)—4, children's hour, 6 to 10:15, musical program.

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which was ordered to Halifax, N. S. The five steamers arriving here today brought nearly 8000 passengers, while radio reports from one other vessel indicated arrival here tomorrow. The latter is the Baltic, with 569 passengers.

Early Quota Filling

Because of the certainty that the British quota for the full fiscal year would be filled exceptionally early in the month, the White Star liner Haverford's sailing that would have brought that vessel to Boston Nov. 10, has been canceled. That is also the reason for diverting the Devonian, with 188 passengers, to Halifax, N. S. All but eight of these are aliens, the vessel coming to Boston with the eight American citizens, and being due here late Friday or early Saturday.

The George Washington, which is scheduled to be drydocked in the big naval drydock at South Boston for its annual overhauling, where the Leviathan and Majestic have been docked for underwater cleaning and painting, is bringing about 1500 passengers from Bremen. It was originally ordered here, but the rush was so great at Boston that it was redirected to Portland. In addition, the Anchor liner Tuscanian, with more than 1400 passengers, from Glasgow, originally scheduled for Boston, has also been diverted to Portland.

Many Ships Diverted

Of the five vessels arriving at Boston today only two are in the regular Boston service, the Cunard liner Samaria and the White Star liner Megantic. The other three, Cunard liners Carmania and new Franconia and the Cosulich liner Martha Washington, were diverted here from New York.

The five vessels are: Cunard liner Carmania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 553 cabin and 1356 third class passengers; White Star liner Megantic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, via Halifax, with 800 cabin and 893 third class, in addition to the 110 passengers who departed at Halifax; Cosulich liner Martha Washington, from Trieste, Patras and Naples, with 42 first, 351 second and 567 third class passengers; Cunard liner Samaria from Liverpool and Glasgow, with 44 first, 680 second and 1372 third class passengers; and the Cunard liner Franconia, a new vessel, from Liverpool and Queenstown with 93 first, 464 second and 320 third class passengers.

The first to arrive were the Cunard liner Carmania; the White Star liner Megantic and Cosulich liner Martha Washington. All three were at their docks before noon. The Carmania docked at East Boston and the other two at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

Baltic's Small List

The Samaria arrived about noon and the Franconia late in the afternoon. Both dock at East Boston. The Samaria had the largest individual passenger list of the five vessels and

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; Friday continued cool, with moderate northerly winds.

England: Fair and warmer tonight and Friday; moderate northerly winds.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday; moderate northerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 5th meridian)

Albany	22	Kansas City	28
Atlantic City	26	Montreal	28
Boston	22	Memphis	28
Chicago	28	Nantucket	35
Calgary	46	New Orleans	46
Charleston	46	New York	36
Chicago	28	Philadelphia	38
Denver	20	Pittsburgh	24
Des Moines	26	Portland, Me.	28
Eastport	30	Portland, Ore.	52
Galveston	52	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	50	St. Louis	45
Helena	24	St. Paul	34
Jacksonville	62	Washington	36

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:38 p. m.; Friday 5:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

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CENTURY-OLD HOPE FULFILLED
AS MASONS LAY CORNER STONE

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and guests assembled the business to be undertaken.

After the memorials were placed in a box, later to be fitted into the stone, a Masonic hymn was sung and the officers descended to the stone. The Worshipful Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden tried the stone with jewels of their offices, and found it to be "well formed, true and sturdy, and accurately laid."

The Grand Master then poured upon it the corn of nourishment, followed by the Grand Senior Warden, who poured upon it "the wine of refreshment," and the Grand Junior Warden anointed it with "the oil of joy and gladness." During an interval between each of these Masonic rites, stanzas of an old Masonic hymn were sung.

The grand honors were then given by the lodge and then the Grand Master said:

Know all ye who hear me: We are assembled in the broad light of day, and proclaim ourselves Free and Accepted Masons, true to the laws of our country, professing to fear God and to confer benefits upon mankind.

Secrets Faithfully Transmitted

We have secrets concealed from the eyes of the world; secrets that have never been found out, but secrets that are lawful and honorable; and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted in peace and honor to the Masons of ancient times, and have been safely and faithfully transmitted to us, and it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity.

The tenets of our profession are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. We inculcate the four cardinal virtues—Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice. If we had not practiced those tenets and inculcated those virtues, our institution would not have descended to us through generation after generation, nor would it have numbered among its members so many pure and illustrious personages who were and are always ready to participate in its work and to promote its welfare.

An Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, I pronounce the cornerstone of this building, true, sturdy and well laid. May the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy and gladness, and all the other necessities of life abound among all the people. May the blessing of God rest upon this work. May the building here to be erected be preserved throughout all ages.

The Grand Marshal then presented to the Grand Master the architect in charge of constructing the building, with the statement that "He is ready, with his craftsmen, for the completion of this work, and asks for the tools which are proper for the undertaking." The Grand Master delivered to the architect the square, level, plumb, trowel and plan of the building, intrusting him with the

FORBES PLANT ENLARGED

Employees of the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company and their relatives and friends gathered in informal celebration yesterday afternoon at the newest and most extensive addition to the company's plant at Chelsea. The new building, which was built by the Abernethy Construction Company, is of reinforced concrete. It adds approximately 100,000 square feet to the floor space of the plant, bringing the total floor area up to 10 acres.

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY

for
FALL AND WINTER

Blanche Eckstein

2 West 47th St. NEW YORK CITY

TENTH FLOOR

Permanent Waving

Mario and Frederick have satisfied a constantly increasing clientele with a Permanent Wave that is natural-looking. And what feature is more to be desired?

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Overcoats

CORRECTLY STYLED, OF FINE QUALITY WOOLENS

40-60

H.B. Moore & Sons

BUFFALO

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

Enjoying the Sunshine

This Eskimo is leaning in his doorway enjoying one of the short and infrequent sunny days of the Arctic winter. The fox fur on the edge of his hood is matted with ice but this will cause him no annoyance whatever unless it should begin to thaw. Wet clothing is one of the worst of the Arctic discomforts.

No. 126—LMA of a Revillon Fur

Revillon Freres

ESTABLISHED 1723

670 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CENTURY-OLD HOPE FULFILLED
AS MASONS LAY CORNER STONE

(Continued from Page 1)

superintendence and direction of the construction.

The architect was requested to examine the work of laying the cornerstone to see whether it had been satisfactorily performed and upon finding that it had been so accomplished, he reported this fact to the Grand Master. The Grand Master then directed the Grand Marshal to make this proclamation:

By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, I proclaim that the corner stone of the structure to be erected here has this day been found square, level, plumb, true and sturdy, and laid according to our ancient customs.

Memorial Oration

The oration of the day was delivered by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal bishop of Washington. He said in part:

We are met here today not so much to think of Washington, the patriot, the soldier, the commander-in-chief, and ultimately the President of the Republic, as Washington, the high exemplar of those splendid ideals for which this ancient order stands. More and more we are realizing today that, if our Nation is to endure and occupy its just place of prestige and power among the nations of the world it must stand squarely and without evasion on the foundation of those great principles for which the fathers of the Nation stood during those pregnant and tremendously important days that marked the genesis and evolution of our form and system of government.

Inwrought in the very life of our body, directing and determining its whole course, the mainprinciple of its action in the supreme expression of its character as the two basic principles set forth in the words familiar to every Mason, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

This is no time for clamorously maintaining our position of proud isolation as regards fellowship with those who are immediately related to us here at home or with those in other lands who share with us the responsibility of restoring the world's peace and equilibrium. Now, as never before, there is a persistent and insistent call for a whole-hearted devotion to those common things that contribute to the security, happiness, and peace of all.

Let us with pride and satisfaction

MOVE BY LIFT VAN

To Europe, Pacific Coast and Domestic Points

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE

Bowling Green Storage & Van Co.

Office, 8 and 10 Bridge Street

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Victrolas and Victor Records

Operatic Sacred Popular

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Ideal Music Co.

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Formal and Informal Dress

Whether your needs include both formal and informal clothes or merely a business suit you will receive here tailoring, fabric and style particularly suited to you.

Suits to your measure and manner One Hundred and Thirty-Five Dollars.

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Men's Tailors

431 Fifth Ave., New York City

625 Newly-Arrived Models—Half-Price

250 Fur-Trimmed COATS \$89 to \$239

300 Stunning 75 2- and 3-Piece GOWNS SUITS \$29 to \$189 \$49 to \$200

THE most beautiful, highest-type, no-two-alike Samples of the foremost Couturiers—all at half the usual cost!

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

11 E. 36th St. - Haviland Bldg. New York

Exquisite Winter Modes

Splendid Variety At All Our Stores \$10

International Millinery Service

Says: Satisfaction is essential to the enjoyment of your chapeau. Only careful consideration of what best suits you will really satisfy you. We offer this, in unstinted measure. Let us demonstrate this to you.

AT OUR STORES NAMED BELOW:

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"Hotel Astor Chapeaux" Hotel Astor

"Knickerbocker Hats" 1466 Broadway

"Ruby, Inc." 554 Fifth Ave., Near 45th St.

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CINCINNATI "Neser" 34 E. 5th St.

PROVIDENCE "Clayton Company" 196 Westminster Street

BALTIMORE, MD. "Philipsborn Co." 226 No. Howard St.

AKRON, O. "Disney's" 8 South Main Street

WASHINGTON, D. C. "Morrison" 1109 F Street, N. W.

LANCASTER, PA. "Castle" No. Queen and Orange

CUMBERLAND, MD. "Philipsborn Co." 134 Baltimore St.

Silver Trowel Is Given
to President Coolidge

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Nov. 1

ONE of the incidents preliminary to the laying of the cornerstone of the George Washington Temple at Alexandria today was the presentation to President Coolidge of a silver model of the trowel used Sept. 18, 1792, by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol. The committee was composed of Leon M. Abbott of Massachusetts, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, J. Claude Kelper, secretary-treasurer of the Memorial Association, and John M. Cowles, of Kentucky.

near our temple to perpetuate the memory of Washington, the high exemplar of our craft, but better than temple made with hands, let us here today rededicate ourselves to those lofty principles for which our brother stood. Let us seek to reproduce in our generation the spirit of him whom all the world acclaims as one of the greatest figures of all time. Let us promote here in America reverence for God, whose hand we believe has guarded and protected us throughout our history.

MILK COSTS DETERMINED

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 1 (Special)

Figures on the cost of milk production on 22 of the larger and more efficient dairy farms in western New Hampshire show an average labor income of \$769 a year. The figures, based on an investigation for the year ending April 1, 1923, were announced today in a report by H. C. Woodward, farm management demonstrator of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service. By "labor income" is meant the return for the farmer's time after reckoning interest and depreciation.

Sometimes the folks at home get tired of candy and ordinary sweets. That's the time for Father to bring home a pound or two of Cash's mee-tee Nuts—in the shell, shelled or salted—all new crops.

202 Fulton St., Hudson Term. Bldg.

58 Liberty St., at Church St.

223 Fulton St.

Hudson Terminal Concourse

300 Madison Ave., 42nd Street

2529 Broadway, bet. 94th and 95th Sts.

24th St., 151st Ave. W. and Walworth

627 Prospect Ave., block of Franklin Theatre

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40 Hudson Street, New York City

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GASH'S mee-tee NUTS

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CHARLES S. CASH INC.

"Every good nut that grows"

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250 Fur-Trimmed COATS \$89 to \$239

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THE most beautiful, highest-type, no-two-alike Samples of the foremost Couturiers—all at half the usual cost!

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NEGOTIATIONS IN SHOE
INDUSTRY UNDER WAY

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 1 (Special)

—Members of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union have united on a proposition that each party in interest shall frame an agreement to be presented at a joint meeting to be called at an early date.

These arguments will serve to guide the conferees in their decision relative to a permanent agreement. Representatives on both sides at the first conference indicated a desire that the negotiations might be speedily concluded. It was stated that if each side submitted agreements that it would facilitate matters and time would be saved in the end.

HIGHWAY OFFICIAL RESIGNS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1 (Special)

—Irving W. Patterson, for 10 years chief engineer for the State Board of Public Roads, has resigned. Mr. Patterson has had personal supervision over the road work in this State during his tenure. He will take up work as a consulting engineer. George H. Henderson has been appointed to succeed him.

Sterling Laundry

Moderate Prices—Prompt Delivery—Particular care given to silks and flannels

All work done at dozen rate

123 E. 40 St., Plaza 0961 New York City

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is not the lowest priced instrument you can buy—but because of the long period of

BAVARIANS STRIVE TO FORCE AN ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

crats against the Nationalists or against the Social Democrats with the support of the Right parties, which, however, will cease as soon as he undertakes anything against them, or when they believe they are strong enough to push him aside and take over the Government themselves.

Of all three demands, the acceptance of the third should provide the least difficulty, since the Communists have been removed from the Saxon Government and the affairs of that country seem to be on the way toward a settlement. Not as easy will be the acceptance of the first demand of the Social Democrats, for here the Chancellor will have to make up his mind whether he is willing to risk an open conflict with Bavaria with all the consequences which a struggle against that stronghold of Nationalists must produce.

Question of Martial Law

Almost impossible, however, seems to be the acceptance of the second demand—the suspension of martial law. Here the prestige of Dr. Stresemann is involved, since only a few days ago he informed the prime ministers of the federal states that he would only take this step when he thought it advisable, and not sooner.

Dr. Stresemann will also have to take into consideration the fact that if after accepting these demands he attacks Bavaria, immediately the cry will be raised that he is doing this under Marxist influence, which will certainly weaken his position.

The following interpretation of yesterday's decision of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag was given to The Christian Science Monitor representative by Rudolf Soliman, Minister of Interior Affairs in Dr. Stresemann's Cabinet. He said: "The fact that in Saxony a new Social Democratic Government has been formed and the crisis seems to be nearing its end does not wipe the procedure of a military force in that country off the slate. We must safeguard ourselves against the return of such measures. If we Social Democrat ministers are to stay in the Cabinet, we must have a guarantee that such actions are not repeated after a week or two."

Herr Soliman also expressed his doubts whether the bourgeoisie ministers would have the necessary strength to fight Bavaria successfully. "The Bavarian problem is entirely a question of strength," he said, "for Bavaria is heavily armed." In the meanwhile the Bavarian Government has published a semi-official communiqué, in which it is said that while Bavaria might be willing to discuss with Berlin the revocation of the measure detaching the Bavarian section of the Reichswehr from the rest of the Reichswehr, Bavaria is determined not to yield with regard to the discharge of General von Lossow as demanded by Berlin.

But since the entire conflict between Bavaria and the Reich originated from General von Lossow's refusal to carry out the orders of the Reich, this statement by the Bavarian Government is nothing but a flat refusal to give in to Berlin. Dr. Stresemann will have to prove now whether he is willing to establish the power of the Reich in Bavaria and restore military authority in Germany, or whether he will give up both, thereby undermining his own position. In resisting Munich, the Chancellor undoubtedly will be compelled to swim against the stream of Nationalism—a task which has been shunned by every one of his predecessors. But in Dr. von Kahr's own words, this battle between the Nationalists and the Republicans must be fought out at once. The apprehension to face, the reactionaries have only strengthened them, and they believe today their time has come.

The present situation is perhaps best expressed by the replies given in a Conservative paper and in the Social Democrat Vorwärts to a question they both put—"What next?" Vorwärts replies, "To fight against Bavaria." The Conservative paper answers, "We want the present Government to make place for a nationalistic dictatorship."

British Cabinet Deprecates

Separatist Movement on Rhine

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The British Government has made a most important demarche at the Quai d'Orsay to remind France of the consequences of the Rhineland movement for an independent republic, the consequences of which are described as grave. In the note presented, the British Government, as one of the signatory powers to the Versailles Treaty, points out that if such a republic were constituted and recognized, the Treaty of Versailles would be broken, since the frontiers of Germany were definitely fixed and the powers agreed to act so as to maintain the fixed frontiers. The Treaty being in fact thrown over, the signatory powers would have to proceed to its formal revision. There is no direct statement that England

will not recognize the Rhineland republic, but it is sufficiently obvious that it could not do so.

A most serious problem thus arises: the French profess that they are not responsible for whatever is happening in the Rhineland, and in their reply, the general sense of which is known, they declare that they cannot oppose themselves to the will of the Rhineland populations, and that their task is confined to the maintenance of order in the territories occupied by the troops. It is contended that it is not the business of the French to stifle the movement and surprise is expressed at what is called the tenderness of London and Washington concerning German unity.

But there are signs that the French have few illusions about the success of the Rhineland movement. They admit that separatism has revealed itself to be extremely feeble and therefore a controversy about it were better avoided. A Rhineland autonomy within the framework of the Reich might have a better chance of success. Anyhow those Frenchmen who would rejoice in a Rhineland independence must be disappointed at recent events.

French Paper Is Charged With Making False Statements

By Special Cable

COLOGNE, Nov. 1.—The situation now waits on a meeting of the Rhineland Commission today, when it will be seen if the British protest, which it is presumed Lord Kilmarnock will make, will have any effect on French determination to push the Separatist movement to its conclusion. Propagandists are busy in France impressing upon the people that the Rhineland Republic is absolutely popular and not fostered from the outside. The French newspaper Le Temps describes the review of the Separatist troops at Coblenz, which was witnessed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, and states that 2000 were present, whereas actually there were just over 300. The same paper also declares that a Separatist government has been constituted in Cologne and only waits to be openly proclaimed. The leaders are stated to be Herr Adenauer, Mayor of Cologne, but it is well known that although in 1919 this gentleman favored a republic, he is now totally against it.

From tomorrow the banks will take steps similar to those taken with the Russian ruble, namely the cutting off of six noughts and recognizing nothing under 1,000,000 marks. Thus 1,000,000 becomes one mark and 1,000,000,000 will be 1000 marks. It is wonderful with what patience the people have accustomed themselves to deal with such figures, when it is realized that 1,000,000,000 marks are worth about two-thirds of a penny.

TEACHERS TO MEET

BROCKTON, Nov. 1. (Special)—The eighth annual convention of the Plymouth County Teachers' Association will be held in the Brockton High School on Friday. Nearly 400 teachers in the district will attend. A business meeting, with election of officers, will be held in the afternoon. The principal address of the convention will be at 2:30 by Rev. McJannet Hamilton, Minister of Newtonville on the subject, "The Teachers Quadrilateral."

TEXTILE MEN HEAR EXPERTS ON DESIGN

Modern Machine Held Big Boon Manufacturing of Fabrics—Old Methods Compared

Design work in the textile industry has occupied the major share of attention so far at the one hundred and fifteenth semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers now being held at the Copple-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Following the proposal yesterday for the establishment of a practical "laboratory of design" by the cotton industry in the United States, a plan outlined by M. D. C. Crawford, design editor of the publication, Women's Wear, came a series of discussions today relating to the same topic, in which many members took part.

Methods of manufacture and distribution were also compared. Gilbert T. Thompson, treasurer of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, speaking on "The Development of the Cotton Industry in Relation to Manufacturing," called attention to some of the major time-saving effects that have been made possible through the mechanical progress of the past 25 years. The machines have not been altered much in their essential structure, he found, but what few improvements have been made have done much to reduce the labor of turning out cotton fabric.

Charles Pinnell, president of Fred Butterfield & Co., declared that the principal aid to efficient merchandising and distribution is nothing more or less than "sensible co-operation between the mill and the converter." The development of women's styles during the past 20 years has been for the better, Mr. Pinnell has found, because the call for surplus material on garments, which used to play such an important part in the making of coats and dresses, now is reduced to a minimum.

This afternoon Prof. Stephen E. Smith of the Lowell Textile School outlined "A Century of Progress in Cotton Manufacture," telling of the early days in Lowell, Mass. The possibilities and methods of handling of artificial silk were set forth by E. R. Clarke of the Tubbis Artificial Silk Company, New York, and W. F. Cooper of the Viscose Company, both of New York. Mr. Clarke said that textile men are just beginning to realize the part that artificial silk will have in the cotton industry of the future. Mr. Cooper explained some of the practical ways of winding, coping, warping, sizing, and weaving of this product.

MAINE JUSTICE

DISCHARGES JURY

AUBURN, Me., Nov. 1. (Special)—When the jury in the Androscoggin Superior Court here returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of an automobile driver charged with operating his car while under the influence of liquor, Justice Henry W. Oakes administered a severe rebuke, and discharged the members from

further duty. The verdict followed several others of not guilty. Judge Oakes said that the verdict was "entirely unwarranted by the facts, as developed in the trial. I cannot understand," he continued, "why this jury in this case agreed on such a verdict. I am satisfied that the jury has demonstrated that it will not fulfill the law, and, consequently, you are now excused from further service, and your service as jurors is terminated."

NEAR EAST RELIEF NEED IS STRESSED

Returned Workers Say Half-Million Required to "Carry On"

Half a million dollars will be required to carry on the work of relief in the Near East, Herbert L. Willett Jr. and Albert A. Scott, who conducted an inspection tour in Asia Minor and the Greek Islands, respectively, told members of the Massachusetts Committee on Near East Relief yesterday. Mr. Willett, who for several years was a professor at the University of Beirut, and Mr. Scott, a former volunteer worker in the Near East, returned a few days ago, bringing many valuable pictures, samples of native work and products of orphanage schools and workshops.

In appealing for more money, Augustus P. Loring, chairman of the committee, reported the achievements of the past year, explaining that political changes in that section of the world occur with such frequency that an account of proceedings seemed obligatory. The sum of \$80,919.89 has been received in the past fiscal year for Smyrna, and \$56,521.41 for Greece and Armenia. Other contributions, including clothing and commodities valued at \$120,385.93, have totaled up to \$475,568.27, the director's report showed.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University and honorary chairman of the committee, was among those who attended the meeting.

The idea of setting Dec. 2 apart as International Golden Rule Sunday is beginning to meet with enthusiastic support. On that day, as proposed at a recent International Near East Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, people the world over are requested to serve a simple dinner and to contribute the difference in cost between their usual Sunday dinner and the cost of this meal to the relief of children in the Near East.

RAYMOND POINCARE IN LATEST SPEECH, LAYS DOWN TERMS

(Continued from Page 1)

counting on the idea that time would free it from them, would weaken the solidarity of the Allies, put their vigilance to sleep, and sap their spirit of resolution.

Long before we decided to enter the Ruhr and seize guarantees the Reich had systematically organized its bankruptcy.

Beggary and Opulence

If part of the population of Germany today was reduced to beggary and another part was opulent, it was because Germany would have it so, he declared. Germany as a whole was not impoverished, he insisted, only the State and the middle classes, Germany herself remaining wealthy. Her immense resources have been scandalously cornered by the great industrialists and the big bankers, who refuse to give anything to the State, while the State makes no serious effort to compel them to fulfill their duties as citizens. Out of this arises the apparent distress of the Reich.

He added that the peasantry and the large landed proprietors were flourishing. M. Poincaré repeated his declaration that France would hold her guarantee until wholly paid, and added: "We are witnessing the final spasms of resistance."

The Premier described the resumption of work in the Ruhr as satisfactory, the tonnage of coal received increasing daily.

"We are beginning to receive recompense for our efforts," he remarked.

PARIS, Nov. 1. (P)—Mr. Poincaré's speech at Nevers today is interpreted

by the French Foreign Office as recognizing four points as within the jurisdiction of the committee of experts which is to make inquiry into reparations. It is held, excluded consideration of any other point.

The four points indicated are: Germany's present capacity for payment; new methods of payment; the renovation of German finances; and a new monetary system.

This program, the Foreign Office points out, is in line with that indicated in the American note to London. Premier Poincaré, it is declared, considers that Germany's debt to the Allies was fixed once for all and cannot be changed any more than the total amounts advanced by the United States to the Allies during the war can be changed.

"PADLOCK LAW" DRIVE MAY BE PROPOSED

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1. (Special)—Injunction proceedings against 100 or more alleged wide-open Worcester saloons may be proposed at an early date, according to William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Central-Western district of the Anti-Saloon League, who has just returned from Springfield, where a similar campaign is underway. He stated that he has several plans under consideration, and it will take a few days to put them into operation. He declared he would be pleased to meet Mayor Peter F. Sullivan and discuss the alleged wholesale violation of the liquor laws in Worcester.

When in Need of Flowers Buy of Jinn The Florist 4 PARK ST. BOSTON 5

COAL PRICES SAME AFTER RATE DECREASE

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 1.—At the federal coal inquiry held here yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission every retail coal dealer but one testified that the 10 per cent reduction in the freight rate on anthracite of July, 1922, had no effect on the retail price of coal. H. M. Odell of Montpelier said that his company had given the public the benefit of the reduction.

F. L. Platka of Burlington stated that his company, the E. S. Adsett Coal Company, received only \$4.31 per ton for its anthracite after deducting from the retail price of \$16.50 the cost of the coal at the mine and the freight charges. Former state fuel administrator, H. J. M. Jones, declared that the root of the evil in the coal situation lay in the prices charged by independent operators, which ranged from \$18 to \$20 per ton as against \$15 charged by the "old line" producers. Ulysses Butler, examiner, who was assisted by two members of the Vermont Public Service Commission, Walter H. Dutton of Harwick and Eli H. Porter of Wilmington, adjourned the hearing until Nov. 2, when it will be resumed in Boston.

America's Beautiful ACCURATE WRIST WATCH

The Gruen Watch Models of above shape 50% upward Others from 25% upward

REAGAN KIPP CO. 162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON NEXT TO KEITH'S THEATRE

Lunch and Dine at MARSTON'S

Special for Tomorrow Baked Chicken, Roast Beef, Butter Sauce, Fruit Salad, Fried Sweet Potatoes, Choice of Pie or Pudding, Tea, Coffee or Milk, Roll and Butter.

25 Brattle St. 17-19 Newbury St. 33 Hanover St. 1070 Boylston St. BOSTON

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LEWANDOS Cleansers Dyers Launderers

BOSTON TELEPHONE SERVICE Back Bay 3900 Connecting Boston Shops

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WALTHAM MASS 193 Moody Street
WATERTOWN MASS 1 Glen Street
CAMBRIDGE MASS 174 Massachusetts Avenue
LYNN MASS 22 Monroe Street
SALEM MASS 72 Washington Street
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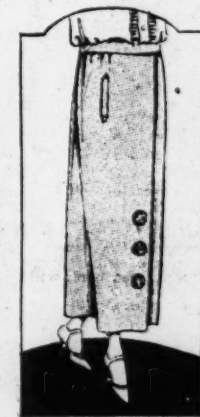
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SELF-HELP, NOT AID FROM CONGRESS, IS FARM PLIGHT CURE

(Continued from Page 1)

Growers, Associated in Minneapolis, which claims to speak for 60,000 members in nine states, has urged a special session also, for the purpose of fixing a price on the wheat crop.

Temporary Relief

In the wheat belt, it must be noted, however, that there isn't a unanimous demand for price-fixing. In Montana, for instance, the Northwest Wheat Growers' demand for a guarantee is counteracted strikingly by the opposition of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, from the heart of the greatest wheat-producing state, which goes so far as to say that such legislation would be an actual menace to the farmer. Even among those who have clamored loudest for a price guarantee it is agreed that it is desired only to tide them over until the co-operative marketing machinery gets a permanent foothold, permitting the farmers to take care of themselves.

Certainly the farmer is not overlooking the fact that Congress is due to assemble in December. He, indeed, is hoping to benefit at the hands of the next Congress in a number of ways. There is a well-defined unanimity of feeling that lower freight rates would redound to his benefit, as well as help other forms of industry and business. His interest in this is vital when it is asserted that the farmer pays half the Nation's transportation bill.

Then there is the tariff. No little complaint was voiced in the Monitor survey that the farm producer sells in a world market, but has to buy supplies for his farm in a tariff-protected market. As Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, puts it, the lowering of prices of other commodities, with industrial and labor classes taking their share of deflation, would afford a solution. Plenty of pressure is likely to be brought to bear on Congress to straighten this out, if statements made to the Monitor by farm officials in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, for instance, are any criterion.

New Financial System

Here and there expressions favoring more financial legislation for farmers are made. John Tromble, head of the Kansas Farmers' Union, speaks for a new financial system to permit the farmers to finance themselves, while J. Osborne, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, wants a national co-operative banking law, independent of commercial banks.

Here follow statements by representative farm leaders, close to the farms in the great agricultural district in the middle west and beyond.

Spokesmen for certain national organizations with headquarters in Chicago have set forth their views of national legislation as follows:

John G. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, said: "There is nothing in the way of new national legislation we are particularly interested in. We are not fully satisfied with the packers' stockyard control act, but through rules and regulations which can be promulgated by the new organization in the Department of Agriculture which has charge of its enforcement, we believe the act can be strengthened out, and without recourse to legislation. Of course, we are interested in transportation legislation, but are not aggressively pushing it."

J. M. Mehl, executive secretary of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., said: "In so far as legislative action alone can bring relief, the farmers' present

needs have been rather definitely and fully provided for. What is needed now is not additional legislation so much as practical 'horse sense' application and fair trial of laws already enacted. It is fully expected that the speculative grain interests will seek a repeal of the Grain Futures Act (Capper-Tincher Law) at the next session of Congress. The foundation for it is already being laid in what appears to be a rather well-planned program of propaganda among farmers to attribute present low wheat prices to lack of speculation. The Grain Futures Act is a sound, constructive piece of legislation, and does not restrict the business activities of any honest man."

Self-Help Is Solution

Self-help through organization is regarded as the sanest solution of the farmers' problems by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The committee opposes the suggestion that the Government set a minimum price on wheat and set up a wheat corporation to sell the farmers' surplus to foreign lands. They held that this would result in higher taxation to the farmer eventually, would set an undesirable precedent before other industries, and mean less control by the producer than he now has opportunity for.

The application of business practices to marketing as well as producing the crops, and diversification of crops, are strongly urged by the committee. They also press for economical production. Withholding wheat from market, in farm warehouses, is deemed an inexpedient and uncertain measure of help, especially since there is no assurance of safe storage in farm warehouses. The committee advises every farmer in its membership to consider in his 1924 planting program that Illinois, though well adapted to diversification, planted extensively in wheat the past season.

E. A. Eckert, Master of the Illinois State Grange, holds farmers' legislative demands are few. He said:

All the federal legislation that the farmers are particularly asking for at present is the passage of the "Truth in Fabrics" Bill, and we are very much in favor of a National Market Act designed for co-operative marketing.

That the farmer can market his crops at all times, with ample credit. I think it will take some time to solve the farmers' problems and I see no immediate relief from legislation. In the last two years, according to Government reports, there has been more than 25,000,000 acres of land reclaimed, an area as large as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maryland combined. The great trouble with the farmer today is, that we have an overproduction. Why not curtail the reclamation of land, until consumption exceeds the production?

Dairy Farmers Quiet

"Dairy farmers are not demanding—at least here in the central west—any direct national legislation," it was stated by J. T. Williams, president of the Milk Producers' Marketing Company of Chicago. "They have been asking, and have obtained in numerous states, state legislation protecting them in their co-operative movements."

The dairy farmer in the central west has gone through a most strenuous period for the last three years. It has been a most trying time and quite a per cent of the dairy farmers are perhaps—if they were forced to sell out at this time and pay their debts—insolvent. However, in the last year there has been considerable improvement in the prices of milk. In fact, it is not too much to say that here in the central west the price of milk, especially that part of it going to Chicago as fluid milk, is as favorable, perhaps more so, than in any other part of the country.

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You will not have the objection to ArchHelp Oxfords that many women have to so-called comfort shoes, for they are built on good-looking straight lines. There is plenty of width at the ball to relieve pressure, flexible snug-fitting arches, and small, narrowed heels. Oxfords in black kid and tan calf, \$7.50; brown kid, \$8.50. Shoes in black kid and tan calf, \$9.00; brown kid, \$9.50.

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haps more favorable, than any other product the farmer has to sell at this time. However, this does not mean that the dairy farmer is prosperous, or obtaining all he should for his product. The facts of the matter are that before the dairy farmer can become prosperous the price of his milk, cream, butter, etc., must be increased on the open market to a point that would be in proportion to the price of the things the farmer has to buy.

Proportional Price

The average dairy farmer feeds most of the crops he produces into his cows, and will continue to do that as long as by feeding his crops he can get as much money for these crops in the shape of milk as he could by selling them on the open market, because in feeding his crops he maintains the fertility of his farm. Therefore, before the farmer can be prosperous, the price of the basic farm crops must be raised to a point that they are in proportion to the prices that other people are receiving, or, in other words, about double the prices of today.

Then the price of milk must follow this increased price of farm crops. When that is done, the dairy farmer will again become prosperous. Till that time he must necessarily be laboring under very adverse conditions; in fact, many of them are barely managing to hold themselves together, hoping for better times for the farmer.

More and more keen observers are becoming convinced that the hope of the farmer is within himself, through the formation of strong, centralized, co-operative selling organizations.

In conclusion, may I add that the general public has a definite stake in better times for the farmer. The fact of the matter is that farm buying is at its lowest ebb, the average farm is in a run-down condition, and as to buildings, machinery, etc. The average farm home needs many things. Consequently, there is a potential buying power on farms today that if the farmer were getting a fair price in proportion to other people, it is not too much to say that if this dammed up buying power of the farmers was let loose it would keep the manufacturers of this country in many lines running at full capacity for a number of years, and this demand includes practically everything from nails to thrashing machines, from kitchen utensils to phonographs.

NEW YORK CONGRESS ATTRACTS HOTEL MEN

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A party of 110 hotel keepers, sailing Saturday on the liner Paris to participate in the international hotel congress in New York, will include 45 representatives from France, 8 from Belgium, 18 from Switzerland, 1 from Portugal, 7 from Denmark, 1 from Italy, 1 from Spain and 6 from Holland.

British, Swedish and Czechoslovakian hotel proprietors will sail on the Aquitania and several Italians on the Duilio. While in America the European hotel men will be guests of the American Hotel Men's Association.

SWISS BAR GERMAN BANKNOTES GENEVA, Nov. 1.—Fifteen tons of German banknotes of small denominations, purchased by a Zurich paper factory for conversion into paper pulp, have been refused entrance by the customs office under the Swiss law prohibiting the importation of large sums of foreign currency. The paper factory must stand the loss.

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WAR PROCLAIMED ON RUM TRAFFIC IN CONNECTICUT

(Continued from Page 1)

of the law by the payment of huge fees for professional services; they are paying for service which no self-respecting lawyer ought to engage upon.

When you come to the sentence, remember that your act is not alone to punish the guilty, but by its example to deter others who would make money out of the violation of the United States Constitution. What is he entitled to? Justice; no more, no less. The law gives to him a fair trial, accords him that.

Fine No Deterrent

A mere fine in this class of crimes is a mere license to commit this crime. It is no deterrent to the crime. The liquor seller charges it to overhead expense. There is only one way to deal with this class of criminals—let them feel and suffer the full penalty of their crime.

Two things more I must refer to in this connection. Sometimes in the past the fact that a part of the fine went into the treasury of the town or city has been a controlling reason with local courts for imposing a fine instead of a jail sentence. Gentlemen, that is an indefensible judicial consideration. It is not only wrong; it is immoral.

Then, it is a frequent practice to impose a jail sentence and suspend the sentence upon the promise to get out of the business or to discontinue. If the judge uses the power of suspended sentence sparingly, and personally follows up the case to see if the criminal really carries it out, it may sometimes be a wise disposition of a case. But as this kind of sentence now operates throughout the State, I am of the opinion that it is greatly overworked. This has formed one of the most frequent causes of complaint made to me in recent months.

The State's attorneys are a unit in their opinion that the sellers or transporters of liquor, as a rule, should receive a jail sentence as well as a fine. I commend their judgment to you. May I not ask you to adopt the practice, to recommend in all cases except the exceptional case, of those found guilty of trafficking in or transporting intoxicating liquor, that they be given a jail sentence together with a fine?

Second Pinchot Letter Sent

as First Draws Mellon Reply
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 1 (Special).—Gov. Gifford Pinchot has written another letter—the second within a week—to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, complaining about dry

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law enforcement in the State. The Governor's second letter was sent shortly after he received a reply from Mr. Mellon who advised the Governor to "stick to facts."

A part of the Governor's second letter follows:

I have no change to make in any statement contained in my previous letter. The facts are as I there set them forth. The law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania are profoundly alarmed and anxious for relief; the state administration is doing its level best. If the present situation represents the best the Treasury Department can do, then my previous suggestion that the enforcement service should be placed directly under the President has greater force than I suspected when I made it.

Mr. Mellon in his reply to the first letter said:

Before any question had been raised by you, I had already directed that a resurvey of breweries and of the allowances of alcohol for nonbeverages be made in the State of Pennsylvania, and you may be assured that it is my purpose to do all that I can to enforce the law and faithfully co-operate with you in that undertaking in the State of Pennsylvania.

You are advised that this department will, in the future, as it always has in the past, make seizures on the findings of your officers, or upon information from any other source, provided only that it is sufficient to warrant action. All findings of violations by your officers that have come to the attention of this department, and which were believed to constitute sufficient grounds for action, have received attention according to their tenor.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BACK IN NEW YORK

Statesman Spending Quiet Day at Home of John W. Davis—Has Made 70 Speeches

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—At the home of John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, at Locust Valley, L. I., Mr. Lloyd George today is preparing two final messages to the American people. Despite the appeals of various delegations, the British statesman, whose American crusade for world peace will conclude with his Metropolitan Opera House address tomorrow night, insisted that he be undisturbed.

During the four weeks since he left New York for Montreal, Mr. Lloyd George has traveled more than 6000 miles. He has made 70 speeches, from the back platform of his special car, in arenas, auditoriums, theaters and churches, in public squares, and at private dinners. More than 200,000 Americans heard him directly and countless other thousands indirectly by radio. He was acclaimed by school children and diplomats, by farmers' delegations, and members of Congress. His tour, probably, exceeded in its triumph that of any foreigner since Lafayette.

Tonight he is to address a dinner at the Metropolitan Opera House.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RETAINS TWO SEATS
LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Baldwin Government easily retained two seats in the House of Commons in by-elections in the Yeovil division of Somerset and the Rutland division of Lincolnshire. The announcement of the results today showed that at Yeovil Maj. G. F. Davies, Conservative, had been elected by 13,205 votes over W. T. Kelly, Labor, with 5140 votes, and Lieut.-Col. C. W. Cohen, Liberal, 7024.

At Rutland N. W. Smith-Carrington, Conservative, was elected with 11,196 votes against A. Sells, Labor-Socialist, with 8406 votes.

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SOCIAL WORKERS SEEK CO-OPERATION

Unity Among Public and Private
Agencies Aim of Committee
Named by Convention

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1 (Special)—A special committee to bring about co-operation between public and private social agencies was elected at the closing session of the Massachusetts conference of social work this morning. This committee is made up of Mrs. Carrie A. Hull of Newton, Mrs. Marie Smith of Winchester, Theodore O. Lothrop of Boston, James Finnegan of Cambridge, and Joseph A. Mundy of Framingham.

Dr. Eugene R. Kelly of Boston was elected president of the organization at today's session. The vice presidents chosen are Katherine D. Hardwick of Quincy and William C. Shannon of Northampton. Alfred F. Whitman of Cambridge was chosen treasurer, and Richard K. Conant of Lincoln, secretary.

The afternoon session of the conference yesterday was devoted to addresses on "Public and Private Agencies," and several speakers stressed the need to be derived by the harmonious working of the institutions supported by the State and the municipality, or governmental units, and institutions whose finances are obtained privately.

Miss Clara M. Tinsley, extension secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, declared her experience had found there was need of both public and private agencies; the public agency, with its backing of the law, for such cases as neglect and desertion; and the private agency, for the attainment of things that a public agency could not be expected to do, to experiment in new and untried things.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of the Massachusetts State Division of Immigration and Americanization asked that social workers refrain from attempting to use their influence in getting immigrants into the United States in cases where federal authorities rule that it is illegal or inadvisable for an immigrant to be admitted. "There may be needy cases," she said, "but before everything, there should be the willingness to uphold the law."

Mrs. Thayer said that the aim of the bureau she represented was friendly service, not charity. She praised the co-operation that the federal officials have given the State Division of Immigration and Americanization, and said the division needed the help of all the social workers in the State to do its work properly.

Mrs. Carrie A. Hull of the Newton Welfare Bureau, also asked for co-operation between state and private agencies.

MUSIC

Myra Hess

Myra Hess, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. She played three preludes and fugues from the first part of Bach's Well-Tempered Clavier (in D minor, B flat minor, C sharp major), Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, Schumann's "Papillons," and Debussy's "La Cathédrale engloutie," "Voiles," "La Fille aux cheveux de lin," "Poissons d'or," and "Jardins sous la pluie."

A reviewer, obliged by the necessities of his calling to listen to pianists as they come and go, often times arrives at an appalling depth of pessimism regarding the present state of the art of piano playing. He loses as well his proper perspective regarding the music of Chopin and Schumann, and even Bach as well, and begins to question whether after all they were not a tiresome lot of music makers whose product has long outlived its day and generation. And then comes a Myra Hess to restore past enthusiasms, to convince that the piano after all is a musical instrument, capable of evoking beautiful sounds, of calling once more to pulsating life the glowing thoughts of those master minds of the past whose message is still of moment and who have in reality left us a priceless heritage of beauty.

This is just what Myra Hess did by

her playing of last night. Few pianists would care to venture three preludes and fugues from the Well-Tempered Clavier, and let us be grateful that such is the case, for the pianists who are able to play them as they should be played (that is, as Miss Hess played them last night) are not many. To the greater number of them the Well-Tempered Clavier is a closed book. They see in it music to appeal to the intellect, music which arouses admiration and wonder by reason of its marvelous contrapuntal combinations, but they seldom if ever realize that it is music which is primarily emotional, music as intimate and personal, if not more so, as that of Chopin or Schumann. Miss Hess has discovered the secret of this music, and would that every musician who is concerned with the interpretation of the music of the great Cantor could have heard and profited by her playing of these preludes and fugues last night.

No less remarkable was her playing of more modern music, that of Chopin, Schumann and Debussy. She has a perfect understanding of it. Poetry, imagination, grace, charm (descriptive words are all too meager) characterized her playing. The purely pianistic side of her playing is equally remarkable. She is mistress of every technical device. Her tone is of infinite variety of color, and particularly in the pieces by Debussy she achieved effects of indescribable beauty. Yet her technical gifts are so closely bound up with the interpretation of the music that the hearer cannot dissociate them from it, and for once is able to realize completely that technique is music and music is technique, that one cannot exist without the other.

Pavlova

Anna Pavlova and her company gave last night at the Boston Opera House the first performance in Boston of a ballet, entitled "Ajanta's Frescoes," with a story, based on the re-nunciation of the world by Gautama, as frame, and with tempered settings in colorful costumes. Scenery and apparel were exotic enough to charm the eye, and the dancing went off with the abandon that presumably belongs to the Orient. The opportunities for novelty in the ballet appear to be limited to the mise en scene and the evolutions of the dancers; so far as detail is concerned, step, leap, pose and whirl seemingly would fit without conspicuous alteration into the representation of any emotions, from those of priestesses to those of fairy doll. Variety comes only with the injection of something with the vitality of a Russian folk dance, for example. Fortunately, there is always a "divertissement" or two of this type to relieve the monotony of prouetting.

The first scene of the new ballet shows pilgrims entering the temple; the second, the interior of the temple, with the fresco, "The Enthronement of Buddha," in the background. Here, after their ceremonies, the pilgrims fall asleep, and the fresco is transformed for the third tableau into the living scene of Gautama's palace 25 centuries ago. After a long series of dances, with Mme. Pavlova and M. Novikov exhibiting their accustomed virtuosity, the company of entertainers sleep, the lights are dimmed, and the Prince, perhaps surfeited with the dance, perhaps despairing of ever obtaining a satisfactory performance of the music of Tcherépin from the present orchestra, signifies by pantomime his renunciation of the world as symbolized by the entertainers.

For the opening number of the program, "Chopiniana" was revived. There was nothing in its performance to alter a deep-seated conviction that the music of the masters, even their dance music, is not enhanced by the "interpretations" of dancers; nor did the orchestra help much here.

BILL AIMS TO JAIL DRIVERS WHO DRINK

Proposed Law Would Provide
Mandatory Imprisonment for
Persons Convicted

George L. Richards of Malden, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, today filed with the clerk of the House a bill providing for mandatory jail sentences of not more than two years for persons convicted of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor. At present the law leaves the amount of fine or the duration of imprisonment, or both, to the discretion of the court. This penalty would apply to first offenders.

The Automobile Legal Association, it is understood, had planned to file a petition in the Legislature asking for amendment to the present laws regarding the operation of automobiles on the public highways so that the penalties for persons convicted of driving motor cars while under the influence of intoxicating liquors would be increased. This was to be part of the campaign to clear the highways of the menace of drivers given to drinking.

The association intended to ask that the judges impose sentences of imprisonment of not less than three months. The proposed law of the association would not include fines as part of the sentence.

The association, if it should present such a petition for law, will ask the Legislature to prohibit the licensing authorities from issuing a license to operate automobiles to a person thus convicted for a period of less than three years, and at the same time the proposed law would authorize the suspension of registration of pleasure cars which may be owned by the person convicted.

WELLESLEY NAMES HONOR STUDENTS

Awards Made in Recognition of
Work in Freshman Year

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 1.—The honor list for the class of 1926 as announced by Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, today, is divided into two groups, one considerably higher than the other. The standing which determines the grouping is not known but is said to be very high. This recognition of work done during the freshman year is the only honor award made until the appointment of Durand and Wellesley scholars in the middle of the junior year.

On the first list are: Hannah M. Adams, Mary T. Butler, Marion H. Carter, Rebecca Chalmers, Nina May Cook, Katherine Drake, Nina M. Hammond, Isabella S. Hunner, Frances D. MacKinnon, Katherine Marsh, Margaret Overington, Ruth Reinhardt, Mary W. Rittenhouse, Edith H. Tarbell.

The second group: Elizabeth C. Adams, Constance Bailey, Edith Beckett, Lorna Brown, Alice B. Burton, Dorothy E. Butts, Janet Carnochan, Florence Carpenter, Clara L. Carstens, Alice M. Carter, Mary A. Carter, Katherine R. Conant, Kathryn Connor, Lois Danner, Charlotte F. Denny, Elizabeth W. East, Constance Gilbert, Christine Gillespie, Beatrice Goff, Dorothy Hammond, Helen G. Harburger, Gladys Howland, Helen W. Jones, Margaret Lane, Fanny Lister, Emeline H. Lynch, Catherine McGarry, Anna McLeister, Katherine Marsh.

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BAPTISTS HELP NEEDY CHURCHES

Sixty-Five Given Financial Aid
During Past Year

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 1 (Special)—Addresses from several prominent clergymen were on the program for the last day of the one hundred and twenty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Baptist convention. Various topics were discussed at this morning's session. The Rev. O. C. Brown of the American Baptist Publication Society will make the closing address this evening at the Washington Street Baptist Church, in which the convention is being held.

That the Baptist denomination is doing much in the way of aiding needy churches was indicated yesterday by the report of the Rev. Edwin B. Dolan, general missionary, who said that 65 churches had been financially aided during the past year.

A conference on the denomination program for the year was led by the Rev. Hugh A. Heath, general secretary. A banquet of the Woman's American Baptist Home and Foreign Mission Societies was held last evening. At the same hour a laymen's banquet was held. Mrs. Henry W. Penabody, president of the New England district, presided at the former. Hervey J. Skinner, chairman Council of Massachusetts Baptist Laymen, presided at the latter. An address, "The Layman's Pledge," was given by William Travers Jerome Jr. of New York of the National Council of Northern Baptist Laymen.

Registered At The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: T. B. Skinner, Sacramento, Cal.; Helen M. Dearing, Jackson, Mich.; J. P. Dearing, Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. M. Edith Dearing, Jackson, Mich.; Archibald Melkie, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. Emma Charles, Fayetteville, N. C.; Parker L. Hall, Berkeley, Cal.; Thomas Gardner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Rexa J. Silverman, Columbus, O.; Samuel N. Silverman, Columbus, O.; Miss Catherine Cullen, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Marie Louise Maxwell, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Charles Lovinson, New York City; Miss Clara M. Howe, Chicago, Ill.; Kate C. Devendorf, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick J. Miller, New York City; Earle W. Spurling, Isleford, Me.; Nellie K. Adams, London, England.

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NEGRO RIGHTS WAIT MERIT, SAYS BISHOP

Dr. Bratton Seeking Funds for
Okolona School in
Mississippi

"Respect and full rights will be accorded the Negro quickly and happily as he shows himself meritorious, and the Okolona Industrial School at Okolona, Miss., is conducted to hasten the achievement of those ends and thus to aid in the prosperity of the entire Nation," said the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Bratton, bishop of Mississippi, now in Boston in the interest of the school, conversing with a group of men and women in St. Paul's Cathedral rooms yesterday. On Saturday he is to speak before the Twentieth Century Club at its weekly luncheon meeting.

The South sees its obligation in the matter and is working nobly to meet it, but finds it cannot do it all, especially since the recent failure of crops, the bishop said, and is now obliged to appeal to the North for aid in a work that affects them both. They are working to secure an endowment of \$300,000, of which \$104,000 has already been raised in subscriptions and paid-in sums.

"Home Missionaries" From Okolona have gone out young Negro men and women who are honorably filling positions as teachers, agriculturists, chauffeurs, workmen, and women of a high order in different capacities, each of them an unofficial home missionary to his neighborhood. The land on which the school is situated contains the best kind of clay for brickmaking, the bishop said, and the school wishes to take advantage of it by making bricks for buildings which the school hopes to put up for its own use, and by making bricks to sell, thus adding to its own income, and also to give industrial training of a practical nature to its students. For the erection and equipment of this building and another to be used especially for the training of girls, financial aid is necessary, which the Bishop hopes to obtain while in the north.

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One thing emphasized at the school is making the most of what is at hand. Bishop Bratton said. They make all manner of useful and attractive things of corn shucks and pine needles, such as hats, brooms, baskets, mats and other things. It was from the habit of looking within, as it were, for their own help, that they discovered the clay soil. They had expected to build, then costs went up to a prohibitive point. Still intent on their object they looked about them, and found the soil. Now, with a little aid, they think they still can achieve their object soon.

Bishop Bratton is honorary president of the school. Wallace A. Battle is president in direct charge. R. W. Chandler, president of the Okolona Banking Company, is treasurer, and Mrs. Laura Hallett Nowell of 1200 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., is assistant secretary. Among the trustees is Moorfield Storey, Boston, who is also a member of the finance committee.

WEST PENN COMPANY EARNINGS
The West Penn Company reports for September a net income of \$182,061, after interest and other items, compared with \$172,234 in September, 1922.

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ART

Engravings at Goodspeed's

Portraits by the masters of line engraving are being shown at Goodspeed's Book and Print Shop on Ashburton Place. The stately, half-length figures, draped in the elaborate attire of their day, are depicted with unerring literalness of detail. With the limited medium of the engraved line, the portraitists achieved marvellous likenesses, not only of the faces with all the evasive characteristics in muscle and bone structure, but also in the extraordinary subtlety of the surface of velvets and silks, of lace, metal, and woodwork.

The portraits of Claude Mellan invariably look simplest in an exhibit of this kind. Mellan limited himself to shading in parallel lines, eliminating the cross-hatching which other engravers used for darkening areas. His contemporary, Jean Morin, combined the etched dot with the engraved line, without that feeling of restlessness of surface that Mellan's portraits have. In Nanteuil there is the high-water mark of French portraiture. He had a faculty for adapting his technique to the subject, with no set rule for use of line and dot.

There are many other representatives of the French school which develop Nanteuil's conception of the engraved frame, elaborating it with ornate and coat-of-arms. Among others shown are portraits by Drevet, Cornelis Van Dalen, Sebastian Bourdin and Bary. It is interesting to notice the exaggerations in the later seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries of the ornamental details, the conscious arrangement of excessive draperies—in fact, all the extravagant accessories of the period of the Baroque.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Cincinnati Orchestra

Opens 29th Season

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor, opened its present season, and the twenty-ninth of its history, in Emery Auditorium, with a pair of notable concerts, Friday afternoon, Oct. 26, and Saturday evening, Oct. 27. Each occasion attracted a "capacity" audience.

Although Mr. Reiner welcomes the newer heralds in music and gives evidence of that fact in the forecast of the season's offerings, he proved his devotion to fundamentals by taking the orthodox "three B's"—Bach, Beethoven and Brahms—for the composers of his opening program.

The Bach Suite No. 3, in B minor, for strings and flute, showed a decided improvement in the string section of the orchestra, due somewhat to the addition of some finely-seasoned players and the re-arrangement of former members. It served also to introduce the new solo flutist, A. van Leeuwen, who captivated the audience; and to give the opportunity of hearing Mr. Reiner's crisp and facile touch on the harpsichord. Seated at this instrument he conducted the whole suite: Overture; Rondo; Sarabande; Bourrée I, Bourrée II; Polonaise-Double; Minuet; Badinerie.

The Brahms number was Op. 56a: Variations on a theme by Haydn (Theme—Chorale St. Antoni). This was practically a semi-centennial commemoration, as it was on Nov. 2, 1873, that these variations were first played by the Philharmonic Orchestra in Vienna (according to the program notes). In this work the solid ensemble of the orchestra was revealed. All last season Mr. Reiner worked very hard to build up a satisfactory technique for his requirements; he knows just what he wants and he works indefatigably until he attains his end. The result of that is now evident: last season there was noticeable, at times, an unavoidable self-consciousness on the part of the players; an anxiety to adjust themselves to the wishes and directions of an entirely different conductor, and a manner reminiscent of the true meaning of the word. This season it is safe to predict that the desired technique will be completely achieved, for even at these opening concerts there was a feeling of security, of a technique ever-present but unobtrusive.

The seventh symphony of Beethoven closed the program. Mr. Reiner's interpretation of the symphony was the subject of much comment. That is one of the conductor's strong points: his interpretations challenge thought at times, and that is a good thing. He is too thorough a musician to do violence to any work in order to impress his personality; he is never original just to be original; but his feeling for a work impels him to bring out parts usually in the background and to suppress others which one is accustomed to hear expounded decisively. After all, the notes are all there, nothing has been added to, nothing taken from, and so why should there not be even in the classics another viewpoint? Mr. Reiner is always interesting, and sometimes particularly so when one disagrees with him.

Philadelphia Orchestra Plays

Excerpts From "Kitesch"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The Philadelphia Orchestra had on its week-end program excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "Kitesch" for what was declared to be the first performance in America. The audience took to the music heartily and instantly. Two episodes were given. The first was "Solitude," in which the heroine, deep-bred in the forest, sings a sweet little lullaby in praise of all things living. The birds are antiphonal to her shy, secluded ecstasy. By poignant contrast, the second episode is the shock and challenge of battle: it is as if the whole orchestra in a trice varied to horseback, and there are fleet dactyls in the accompanying of sharp-shod heels. But there is never the bawling dissonance that piles an Ossa of clangor on a Pelion of chaos to make realistic "the thunder of the captains and the shouting." All is mannerly and melodic; but the picture lives and glows.

The program began with Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture, and in it the sea resonantly assailed the tempest-tossed bark with the same likeliness that was found later in the Russian battle-picture. The Philadelphia Orchestra always launches itself with a peculiar buoyancy upon such undulatory stresses of sound, and it was significant to note how the brasses continued the ocean-wave effect legitimately in the "Allegro con brio" that came next as the opening movement of the noble third symphony of Brahms. In fact, the brasses throughout the afternoon were in admirable voice, and they were so active and so eager that at moments there was the patent risk that they might be given their own head a little too



"Arc St. Naples," an Example of the Blend of Artistic Feeling and Architectural Interest in William Wadsworth's Etchings

much by a conductor whose pride in their performance is justified.

In the second movement, the Andante, there was equanimity, with a sustained pensiveness that never declined into pessimism. The following movement was so lucid that in retrospect one marveled afresh that anybody ever found such music an enigma. It seemed so unmistakable in its sky-born yet unclouded intent. The finale, with the opulent, rounded chant of the enlivening brasses, was such a luminous example of architectonic proportion as only the wildest futurist can fail to respect.

Then came the Rimsky-Korsakoff music; and the last clarion word was uttered by the "Tod und Verklärung" of Strauss, in reading which Mr. Stokowski and his men aided and abetted one another in a peculiar affection for the score and to notable aesthetic purpose. Like the wandering of Dante enmeshed in the forest of life, the meanderings and gropings of the hero were depicted, as he remembered them in his last hour; and an archangelic conjuration caught him up to the streaming heavens at the end. Again it was borne in upon the hearer that what today imposes so slight a tax upon the auditory powers was a third of a century ago deemed an intolerable affliction—even an affront to a hospitable and perceptive audience.

F. L. W.

The St. Louis symphony season opens Nov. 4 with a Sunday "pop" concert. A grand march, composed by Rudolph Ganz during the summer in Switzerland, will have its first hearing on that occasion. The subscription concerts begin Nov. 8 and 9. Heretofore, these concerts have been given on Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings, but they have been changed to Thursday evenings and Friday afternoons. Of the works to be given, eleven are new to St. Louis.

"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill, was presented by Gemler last night in Paris, at the Odeon, with a Negro actor, Bengia, in the title rôle.

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"Scaramouche"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Morosco Theatre, beginning Oct. 24, 1923, "Scaramouche," a romantic play by Rafael Sabatini, based on his novel of the same name; staged by Clifford Brooke, scenery and costumes designed by T. M. Cleland; produced and managed by Charles L. Wagner. The cast:

Lesariches . . . William Crimanz
Le Chapelier . . . Stanley Howler
Piermont Binet . . . H. Cooper-Cliffe
Pierrot . . . Knox Herold
Volchinn . . . M. Kerrigan
Harlequin . . . Allen Joslyn
Rhodomet . . . Walter Timmis
Fascariel . . . Herbert Belmont
Leander . . . Arthur de Langis
Climens . . . Vivienne Osborn
Columbine . . . Dorothy Turner
The Duena . . . Mary Cecil
Philippe de Villorin . . . J. Ballantine
Andre Louis Moreau . . . Sidney Blackmer
Jacques, a footman . . . Orlo Sheldon
Quintin de Keradon . . . John L. Shine
Comtesse de Plouzelet . . . Percy Haaswell
Aline de Keradon . . . Margalo Gillmore
Gervais de la Tour . . . Frederic Worlock
Chevalier de Chabrilane . . . Robert le Saux
Sergeant of Gendarmes . . . Tim Walters
Fencing Master . . . John Turner
Baron . . . William Crimanz

The atmosphere of the harlequinade has been the pleasant mental hunting ground of writers for centuries. It is natural that authors should want to draw creatures of the make-believe world as having hearts filled with the same variety of emotions as those of real life.

It was a stroke of rare selection for Rafael Sabatini to have chosen the French Revolution as the setting for his story, "Scaramouche." More than half his problem was solved through contrast values alone. From then on, his task must have been comparatively easy. He made his own version, and in spite of the fact that in doing so he has only partly succeeded, this attractive romance will very likely have considerable vogue in the theater.

Seeing an aristocrat do a great injustice to a friend, Andre Louis Moreau, a young lawyer, is fired to

join the revolution. His escape from the law is effected by assuming the name of Scaramouche and joining a band of strolling players. There is, of course, a love story, two in fact, but the background of the harlequinade and its relation to the revolution is the real vitality of the novel, moving picture, and play. The first three acts of Mr. Sabatini's dramatization make pretty good romantic comedy melodrama, even though the lines are at times amateurish, but in the last act the play crumbles pretty badly. The young lawyer's discovery of his two long-lost parents within 20 minutes of each other and the crude way in which it is done makes us wish that our author had ended his tale in almost any other manner.

Sidney Blackmer has every quality for the playing of the part of Scaramouche excepting the one very necessary to an actor, namely, proper training. It is unfortunate that Mr. Blackmer was made a star while so young in training and experience. Had his journey to stardom been made more slowly and more firmly he would, undoubtedly, have earned a position of first rank on the American stage.

H. Cooper-Cliffe, who may be counted on to give a fine performance of any part in which he appears, lends distinction to the commonplace part of Piermont Binet, Pantaloon. Charles Wagner has given the play a production rich in the beauty of truthful art values.

F. L. S.

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—John Galsworthy

By ERNEST RHYS

AMONG those English writers of today whom a young American critic, thinking no doubt of the next succession, called "The Old Guard," we must give Galsworthy's rank to John Galsworthy. He was this year re-elected president of that new republic of letters, the Pen Club of London. And last year his "Forsyte Saga," a solid green volume more than 1000 pages long, consisting of three novels (with two interludes) rolled into one, was presented as a kind of diploma thesis. A fellow-craftsman, Joseph Conrad, spoke of the style in which it is written as remarkably sincere, "clear, direct, sane"—the style of a man whose sympathy is too genuine to allow him the smallest gratification of his vanity at the cost of his fellow-creatures. It is a telling tribute, and its reference tempts one to recall a glimpse of the man himself as he once appeared at a characteristic moment in the stream of his fellow-creatures.

The scene was London, in its most lromantic reality, outside a tube station—the London scene at its best. The street was crowded; the humming of wheels, the "hi-hi!" of the drivers and the noise of the newsboys were overwhelming. How could one deal with the human motley and the eddying atoms and put them on record? The question occurred to me, as it had done to many others, when, as if to solve the difficulty, out of the tube exit stepped the answer to the question, the saga-man, in the plain guise of a plain citizen—John Galsworthy.

He was going to a rehearsal of a play; and in a moment he was gone again, swept away on one of the cross-currents. Yet before he disappeared, one was tempted to fix him fast on the spot—this silent citizen, whose outward mask was legal at a first glance, whose nod of recognition seemed to embrace all London, every individual in that busy throng. Gazing upon the street as he crossed it, one could have picked out of the crowd some of the very people of his saga—Old Jolyon, Soames Forsyte, Irene, Boscawen, Mrs. Pendyce, the quiet man Shelton, and the unlikely lawyer's clerk, Falder, from the play of "Justice."

You will remember, I dare say, how when Alphonse Daudet paid a visit to London, it was with the eyes of his English master, Dickens, that he saw his murky November streets. This morning, it appeared to me, the spectacle took on an aspect that was Galsworthy; and the busy street, with its ribbon of blue sky shot with fleecy clouds above, recalled a London day described in a typical Forsyte opening. The sky above, the town below—by means of them the novelist stated the equation he is always trying to get between the fixed and the solvent elements in our experience.

But such town-reminders may lead to the idea of Mr. Galsworthy as only a London man. He is far from that. His very name suggests his native

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Devon, and Wessex place-names like Oare and Yenworthy. The "Forsyte Saga" is not a mere town-chronicle; and the London habit of its author is more like an old country house than a town one. It was there one winter evening that a French admirer of his work, M. Larigot, and myself, both of us in an inquisitive vein, took to questioning him about his art of fiction. Who, for example, were the writers that helped him when he first began to write under the pseudonym of John Sin-John.

As much as any, he confessed—Dickens, Thackeray, Turgenev; yes, and in a certain degree Rudyard Kipling. He skillfully evaded some of M. Larigot's other questions. But if we are to get Galsworthy's measure as a writer in the group that may be called the Old Guard, we are bound to feel curious about his literary pedigree. Take the story he unfolds in "The Country House" and the picture of Worsteds Skeynes, which hints at Thackeray, yet goes so subtly into the struggle between the wilder and tamer elements in society, as symbolized in the contrast between the outlying country, with its heather slopes and far pale streams, and the trim coverts and the Scottish garden of Worsteds Skeynes. That is between Henry James and Turgenev. And then you begin to suspect that Mrs. Pendyce, who at first seems to be so perfectly in the picture, is another of those rather swarthy characters who are spiritually alive, and yet a mere creature of the social group in which they live. One of the most dramatic moments in all Mr. Galsworthy's novels and plays is in that which Mrs. Pendyce is seen dropping the jewels from the Thames Embankment into the water below—a symbolic bit of tragedy.

That same book makes it evident that Galsworthy works best when he can define a group of special attributes, social and other, and then, in opposition, set up a protagonist whose activity is in effect an attack upon the group. In the "Forsyte Saga," he has done this at times with even too conscientious a hand, point and counterpoint; but when he likes he can write in a way that leaves mere theory behind.

One of his contemporaries, Miss Stella Kay-Smith, has said we have the most finished instance of his craft in his "Fraternity." In that story, it happens, the author has used an extremely skillful combination of the two methods, the detailed and the suggestive. In the scene at Bianca's studio at Old Square, he contrives to

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make the atmosphere of the room, and the living presence of the people, the Dallisons and their friends, most real and convincing. But there are episodes in the "Forsyte Saga" conceived in a broader spirit and using a wider horizon to enlarge the vista. Take the two interludes, the "Indian Summer of a Forsyte" and "Awakening." In the first Old Jolyon comes to his inevitable end, with tradition and the dog Balthasar hard on his heels, and the ghost moths and "Ladies in Gray" mysteriously waiting.

The woods and fields were dropping to sleep too, in the last glimmer of the summer light. And beauty, like a spirit, walked. "I've had a long life," he thought, "the best of nearly everything. I'm an ungrateful chap. I've seen a lot of beauty in my time. There's a man in the moon tonight." A moth went by another, another "Ladies in Gray" he closed his eyes—Did she exist, the violet grey spirit with the dark eyes and the crown of amber hair, who walks the dawn and the moonlight?

The claims of Beauty, the claims of Freedom, on a possessive world, are the main ideas that underlie Galsworthy's writing. He has confessed as much in one of his prefaces; and whether the scene is London, or the changing England of yesterday and today, his tale-written and his play-writing are charged with the sense of human destiny, and even his most factitious puppets wear at times a smile which, as he says, is "intimate and eternal."

Stage Notes

Chic Sale opens in Columbus, O., Nov. 5 in "Common Sense" by Herbert Hall Winslow. The cast includes Betty Weston, Lillian Ross, Florence Earle and Milton Nobles Jr.

New offerings at New York theaters next week include "The Deep Tangled Wildwood," Monday night, at the Frazee; Fred Stone in "Stepping Stones," Tuesday night, at the Globe; and Eleonora Duse in "Ghosts," Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at the Century.

The cast of "Drinkwater's" "Robert E. Lee," which will open in Richmond, Va., on Nov. 5, includes Alfred Lunt, Burr Melvish, James Durkin and David Langdon.

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CYRIL

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

History of a Halfback

THE only trouble with the Yardley twins was that they looked alike. Even their parents had difficulty in telling them apart, and so they wisely concluded to send them to separate schools.

Tom Yardley had red cheeks and light hair, and a figure inclined to plumpness. Dick Yardley also had all these things. They wore each other's clothes, and it was always an open argument whether suits, shirts and ties had originally been bought for Tom or Dick.

They took the same courses at different day schools in the same city, and they both went out for the football teams. And that was as far as the resemblance went. Tom was the best halfback Eaton School had, and Dick skyrocketed in history at River while his classmates held their mouths open in admiration.

Today he sat hunched over his history book, while Bobby Ward, who sat behind him, kept an eye out for the teacher, who presided over study hall. Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer usually spent his time swapping articles of little value for articles of less, and could always be counted on to have in his desk a pollywog, a jack-knife that wouldn't work, a red-white-and-blue eraser and other interesting ornaments.

"Lost every game this year," said he mournfully. "The worst football team I ever saw. And here we are up against Western High on Saturday, and do they wipe us out? They do. Am I going? I am not!"

"Well, I wouldn't," observed Bobby. "I got a ticket. Last game of the season, too. No-account team! I'll say so. The Snow-Baby's so slow he goes backward, and Dick Yardley goes everything in the history book, but that doesn't tell him how to play football."

A Poor Outlook

"Ah," said Mr. Fiske's pleasant voice from the teacher's desk, "our admirable Mr. Ward is conversing on a serious topic. If Mr. Ward would step to the blackboard and write down what he was saying, I am sure it would benefit us all. What say, Mr. Ward?"

The indignant Bobby, convicted of the crime of talking during study hour, shuffled forward, snatched up a piece of chalk, and wrote in tremendous sprawling letters his remarks concerning the Snow-Baby and Dick. He then spent the rest of the school day anxiously dodging the pair. But both of them were too busy, attending signal drill on the football field, to bother with him. The coach was disgusted with them; he was disgusted with the team. It was accepted as a matter of course that it would go down before the powerful Western High eleven. The Snow-Baby was slow, and Dick was slower. The Duke dropped every forward pass he got.

The spectators on the sidelines groaned, and the coach spoke his mind. What he said was more or less echoed that night, when Mr. Yardley read the report card of his son Tom at Eaton School. The halfback and the history class seemingly did not get along well together.

Hannibal and Magna Charta

The twins did a great deal of whispering that night. Perhaps their whispering bewildered them. Perhaps they became confused. But, at any rate, the fact is that next morning, which was the morning of the game, Dick Yardley was astounding the history teacher at Eaton School with his suddenly acquired intelligence.

At the same time, Mr. Fiske in history class at River said: "Yardley, tell us about Magna Charta," and settled back to a comfortable recitation, already mechanically marking "perfect" on the report card.

Tom rose, smiled pleasantly, and became blank. "Yes, sir. You see, sir, when Hannibal and the elephants came over the Alps they used vine-gar."

"What?" said Mr. Fiske. "Vinegar," continued Tom, calmly relating the only interesting points of history that clung. "It softened the rocks, you know. Well, anyway, the elephants..."

"Yardley," said the horrified Mr. Fiske, "what's happened to you? Don't you know who was responsible for Magna Charta?"

"Julius Caesar, sir." It was too much for Mr. Fiske. He gave up the problem, and went to the game with the rest of the school. Beside him, Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer was telling his troubles. "I didn't want to come," said he savagely, "and I wouldn't have if I hadn't swapped my goldfish for a ticket. He was a good goldfish, too."

"One thing," said the philosophic Bobby Ward, whose ears just peeped out of his big brother's fur coat, "you never can tell what's going to happen."

Whereupon Mr. Ward sank into the coat again and disappeared. This was just the time that the River center snapped the ball back to Tom Yardley and a streak in a blue jersey passed rapidly around Western's end, and shot down the field. River cheering section arose and yelled. Mr. Ward struggled with the coat. He could hear Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer's yells. He could feel Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer banging him on the back. But all he could see was the inside of the fur coat.

"Whassamatter?" he said finally, breaking free and staring at the barricade of backs in front of him.

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer sat down and fanned himself. "We've got the ball on their 10-yard line," he said. "Snow-Baby?" asked Bobby. "Down in front!"

"Nope, Yardley. He's a wonder."



You should have seen him. If it hadn't been for that old fur coat of yours..."

"He's a good one," agreed Bobby hastily. "I always said he was a good one. Down in front!"

The ball went back to Yardley again, and across the line he went for a touchdown, with half the Western team hanging on him, and the rest of them sitting on top of him.

Mr. Fiske rubbed his chin, meditated, and grinned. At the end of the last quarter, when River was two touchdowns to the good, he went to the telephone in the clubhouse and sought out Mr. Evans, who taught history at Eaton School. "Did you ever hear," said he pleasantly, "of Julius Caesar, seated on an elephant some where in the Alps, and signing Magna Charta while Hannibal looked on? You didn't, of course. But, tell me, did you ever Yardley do anything special in your class?"

"Do!" said Mr. Evans. "Why, what he did was tell me things I didn't know myself. I had to mark him perfect. I didn't know it was in the book. What did you say about elephants?" Mr. Fiske grinned and hung up. He returned to find River triumphantly snake-dancing up and down the field, and Western High departing in high dudgeon. Several boys were carrying Tom Yardley about the field, and Mr.

Tooth-Paste Spencer was trying to swap a bicycle for Mr. Ward's big brother's fur coat.

"Yardley," said Mr. Fiske, holding up the triumphal procession, "I don't mind Julius Caesar signing Magna Charta once a year. His eyes twinkled. 'But once is plenty!'"

How to Make a Weather Flower

An interesting "weather prophet" can be made in the following way: Make a flower from rather stout white paper, adding a wire stem. Get a small amount of a solution made of cobalt chloride one part, gelatin 10 parts, and water 100 parts. Use the mixture to paint the petals of the paper flower. Cobalt is a chemical that is sensitive to moisture in the atmosphere. Thus, when rain is coming, the weather flower will turn a bright pink. At the approach of a change for the better, the flower will turn purple, while in fine settled conditions the flower will become blue.

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Chimney Pots

"CHIMNEY pots, chimney pots!" cried the child, as he leaned from the window of the tall city house.

"What lots and lots of chimney pots! Please speak to me, some of you. I am feeling rather strange, as I am just up from the country."

"Hey, boy," cried a jaunty tin erection in a high metallic voice, "surely there are lots of chimney pots in the country, too?"

"Gracious, no!" called back the child. "Our house is in the country and it only has two great chimney stacks, all big and square, quite flat on the top, not a bit like you. Have you any starlings' nests? Because I would like to see one, please."

"Starlings' nests!" echoed rows and rows of chimney pots. "Pray, what is a starling? We've never seen one here."

"The starling is a lovely bird, all sparkly with tiny bits of color," came the answer. "But oh, look quick! I see a chimney pot with his head flying round and round!"

"Do you refer to me?" came a quick jerky voice. "I always fly round when the wind blows."

"O, I love you," cried the child, "with your little twinkly slits of eyes blinking at me all the time! I shall tell our old country stack all about you."

"I say, little boy!" called a new voice, which seemed to come from a group of fat red pots, "perhaps you can tell us something about these tall white poles men keep putting up?"

"Yes, yes," clamored dozens of chimney pot voices, "we are wondering if they are a new kind of chimney pot, but they never smoke!"

"I don't suppose they do," laughed the child. "Have you ever heard of wireless?"

"Tell us, tell us," cried a hundred voices. "Tell us all about it."

"Well," began the boy, and then wondered if he could quite explain. "O, I'll try," he murmured, and so began.

All About Wireless

"Well, pots, you know there are waves of sound in the air. Those pieces of wire you see stretched from pole to pole can feel them, and with the help of a clever little machine they can make them loud again for us to hear. Sometimes they give us music and sometimes stories, and, no doubt, if the biggest Lion at the Zoo liked, he could give us another kind of sound."

"How far can it reach?" inquired one pot with a long crooked neck.

"Ah!" said the boy. "That reminds me about wave lengths. Sending out sounds, you know, is called broadcasting, and it varies as to distance, according to your receiving set. You might hear a song from Chicago, or a bedtime story from London; it just depends—"

"Well, I never," interrupted one pot, "and then, full tilt into the royal search party, he ran. 'My son, my son,' cried the King and Queen, embracing him. 'You must thank the kind owl,' said the Prince, and looked round to see the bird flying far away. 'I knew I should get back all right,' he said happily, as they made their way to the Castle."

"Thank you, thank you," cried all the chimney pots, "that was a treat indeed. We are glad Rejoice got home so well; he deserved it. And thank you, Mr. Pole, and also little boy. Good night, good night!"

"Good night, dear chimney pots," said the child. "I feel so happy, knowing I have all you nice things round me. Good night, Mr. Pole. And drawing himself in from the window, he soon fell fast asleep, with a happy smile playing round his mouth."

"I should never have thought it so simple and interesting! I feel a great respect is due to you, Mr. Pole!"

Mr. Pole bowed. "Perhaps," he said, "if you would care to, you might listen now, as I think I hear one of the 'Uncles' beginning his evening story. Listen!"

"Good evening, children," came a clear voice, "my story tonight is called 'The Way.' One day little Prince Rejoice, having strayed from his attendant whilst searching for wild flowers, missed the turning to the Castle and found himself alone. He stood in a little clearing, purple with foxgloves, and all around was dense forest, thick with bracken fern and bramble and delfoot. 'I wonder which is the way,' he murmured with a smile, but continued to gather flowers until the sun's red ball disappeared through the trees and the shadows began to lengthen. 'I'll go home now,' cried the Prince, and, diving into the bushes, he manfully made his way. 'It does not seem to be the path,' he cried a little unhappily, 'and it is getting rather dark.'

The Way Home

"On and on he went till suddenly he heard a cry behind him, the cry of a bird. 'Who's that?' called Rejoice, his voice ringing through the woods. 'Help me, please,' came an answer."

"Back on his tracks trotted the Prince, and there, in the clearing he had just left, lay an owl smothered in brambles. 'I'll help you,' cried Rejoice, and presently out flew the bird, clapping its wings joyfully. 'What can I do for you?' it cried. 'You, who have everything, I should like to help. 'Show me the way back to the Castle then,' cried the Prince; 'that would be kind.'

"Up into the air flew the owl. 'I see it,' he cried. 'Keep straight on.' Rejoice ran happily on and every now and then up went owl and called down directions. On and on ran Rejoice till voices were heard, and then, full tilt into the royal search party, he ran. 'My son, my son,' cried the King and Queen, embracing him. 'You must thank the kind owl,' said the Prince, and looked round to see the bird flying far away. 'I knew I should get back all right,' he said happily, as they made their way to the Castle."

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The Fir Tree and the Aspen

ONCE upon a time a Fir Tree and an Aspen grew side by side on a mountain. Unlike as they were in every way, they were excellent friends.

"Oh, oh, oh! My leaves have turned a beautiful golden yellow!" cried the Aspen one morning, all astir with excitement.

The Fir made no reply. It stood tall and graceful, gently waving its crest and branches from time to time.

"Do look," cried the Aspen. "See what a gorgeous red the sumac is! The Fir waved its branches ever so little and sighed: "Foolish, foolish, foolish! Foolish and extravagant! I prefer to remain ever green the year round."

"You are handsome always," exclaimed the Aspen, looking in every direction at once. "The whole world is beautiful today. Am so happy I should like to shout."

"I am happy, too," said the Fir, with an elegant gesture. "But, why shout?"

"Your pose is beautiful to see, but I am not made that way," laughed the Aspen, every golden leaf dancing. "See how high the brook is—what a jolly song it is singing. There must have been early snow in the far-away, highest mountains."

"There is always snow in the far-away, high mountains," murmured the Fir.

"Look, look, look! The squirrels are gathering nuts for the winter. Oh, what a big one! Oh, oh, oh! What a thrilling world!" cried the Aspen.

"They always do—they need to,"

breathed the Fir, without moving a twig. "No wonder you are called 'Quaking Asp'; you are never still a second. How you ever stand up, I don't know. I couldn't endure having my needles quivering every minute."

The Aspen laughed merrily, every leaf fluttering in the sunlight. Along came a stiff breeze and sent some of the golden leaves whirling topsyturvy high into the air. The Aspen laughed all the more merrily. "I promise to be quiet all winter through, oh, very, very quiet. But in the spring, I shall dance and laugh and chatter as much as ever in my new green leaves. Good night, till the spring, dear old sober-sides. Good winter to you." A whirlwind sent the remaining golden leaves dancing in the air.

"Foolish little chatterbox," sighed the Fir, smiling ever so lightly.

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EDUCATIONAL

A New "Leader" of Wall Street

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
ONE of the greatest dangers to youth—therefore to society—is the vicious practice of "firing." I was sitting in the Broad Street office of a new leader of Wall Street, where I had come to find out the manner of man he was who could command the time of Seymour L. Cromwell, president of the New York Stock Exchange; Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Corporation, and dozens of others like them. And I was finding out. He, Edward D. Cray, was selling me on one of the "greatest money-making schemes" ever sprung on Wall Street.

"Many a boy," he continued, "who is 'fired,' perhaps without reason, becomes a criminal, an agitator, a menace to the country. Instead of resorting to this costly procedure, a boy should be transferred, if possible, to the kind of work he likes and can do best."

"Fine," I interrupted, "but how is it to be done?" I was skeptical.

Done by Doing It

"We are doing it here in the Wall Street district," he replied, "which, after all, is not a bad introduction to an explanation as to how a thing can be done. And then he plunged into a recital of 'cases,' boys who have been saved to themselves and to society. At first it seemed that he must be evading my question by telling me a bunch of stories, and then it came to me that each story was of itself an answer in full. He might have said: 'The job is being done in the only way possible: by considering each boy as an individual human being.'"

He told of Carl, who fitted from job to job, never fitting in. Either the job didn't suit him or he the job. He was an expense to employers, a growing menace to society, and untrue to himself. What was to be done? "Nothing," explained this boy specialist, "but to give him responsibility. He didn't belong in a big organization, a cog in a wheel, but he is taking hold in fine shape in a small business where we found him a job."

"Then there was Walter. He was caught red-handed stealing odd change that was left on a stenographer's desk. Was he fired? Or, worse still, handed over to the police? He was not. With the aid of his employer, a man of understanding, he was given a chance and found a new job. Of course we keep track of him, and thus far his work and conduct is highly satisfactory. It is interesting to note that Walter has no daddy and is the oldest of six children."

Only a Little Guidance Necessary

And thus Cray's stories ran on, covering a wide range of boy problems. There was the run-away boy, the reckless boy, the boy who dreamed of flowers while he worked in a broker's office—he gladly accepted a job as assistant gardener and shoe shiner, on a large estate, in order to have his flowers, and he is now taking a university course in horticulture. One began to wonder how so many individual problems could be handled and solved without a big and expensive organization. And certainly this man has no visible staff. Perhaps he understood, for he stopped telling stories and began to explain the how.

"I am not really the one who is doing all this," he said. "From other sources I learned afterward, however, that while he does not do all by any means, he is the 'clearing house' and the executive. 'When I call on the big men of the street,' he went on, 'they always come through.' Not only do they give money, but they give of their time."

He can command the time of the biggest and busiest men because he is taking the most valuable "raw material" in the world, the stuff that men are made of, and cutting down the waste in "manufacture" to a minimum. He is proving to business men that it is as important to know and think about the raw material of their personnel—their young employees—as it is to know every last detail about other raw materials.

Cray Brought Unified Plan

The surprising thing about it all is that someone didn't enter this fertile field of boy material in Wall Street years before. With the growing interest of one sort or another in boys, it seems strange that the many thousands employed in the financial district should be overlooked. And of course they were not entirely. Many of the big firms have had personnel directors for several years, some of whom have taken a great and understanding interest in boys. Still it was left to Mr. Cray to come back from Germany and undertake a unified plan for the whole district.

That was in the fall of 1920, just three years ago. Prior to that and since early in 1917 Cray had been doing Y. M. C. A. work on the "other side," first as regional director of activities in France, and afterward as regional director for the army of occupation with headquarters at Coblenz. It is interesting to know that before the war he was a business man in the middle west. But duty called and he has stayed by it. He is considered by the boys as a "regular fellow." They easily gravitate in his direction.

One of the strongest forces in his work with boys—and Cray emphasized this—is the amalgamation and bringing together of the personnel men of Wall Street. They have even joined in an organization of their own, calling themselves the Wall Men, with Cray as chairman, and they meet at lunch every week or two. In this way

ideas are exchanged, peculiar problems discussed, and jobs located for boys who need something different. And all of this means something when it is considered that these men represent companies whose combined capital runs into the billions, and who employ large numbers of boys.

Individual and Group

While it is one of Mr. Cray's beliefs that individual work is what counts, he does not neglect the group activities. Naturally there are baseball and basketball leagues, but mental and moral development is not left to sports only. He is a booster for work in evening schools, particularly that offered by New York University in his Wall Street division. He stands back of the Plattsburg Club of Wall Street, which, by the way, was the first and original Plattsburg Club to be organized. He serves as chairman of the Boys' Day in Industry, in co-operation with the International Boys' Week. And he arranges talks for the boys of the street, talks by the men for whom and among whom they are working. These talks deserve special mention.

Not only are they given by bank presidents and such, but the place is none other than the auditorium of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. Think of it!—permitting boys, harum-scarum, hundreds of them, standing room only, to gather in this holy of holies, amid priceless oil paintings of New York's great men of a century.

Bringing this about was an accomplishment and full credit belongs to Mr. Cray. He knew that the one best place in New York to talk to boys of the financial district was in this particular room, and he set out to convince the "powers" that it should be so. And now, after the boys have gathered there time after time without doing a penny's worth of damage, there seems no question about the experiment becoming a custom.

The meetings are the more remarkable when it is considered that they are arranged and conducted by the boys themselves. Mr. Cray or no other man has anything to do with this part of it. It is the work of the Boy Council for the Financial District, which is composed of boy representatives of the big companies. These boys hold regular meetings in Mr. Cray's office, much as a board of directors might, and decide the work that shall be done. Then, with the help of other boys, they go ahead and do it.

Still back of it all is the fine hand of our new leader of Wall Street. He starts the things and the boys and men carry them on, while he goes steadily along helping the individuals.

As to "firing," it's probably still done. Employers are slow to forgo that prerogative. And besides, three years is a short time in which to make a radical change in human affairs. That there is a man in Wall Street who is interested in helping boys and who is making signal progress is alone worthy of note. Certainly Edward D. Cray is doing that.

Lilliput Corner

May I Do It Myself?

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, England

There is glorious anticipation provided by a whole heap of gay pictures. A pot of paste, a large duster lie upon a folded newspaper so as to keep the table clean. A kindly maiden aunt has provided a treat for a small girl. But disillusionment comes when it is discovered that the paper animals and men, the ships and the houses, are to be stuck in the book by the grown-up. The child is merely to play the rôle of the looker-on. All the fun of deciding such important points as to whether the elephant and the tiger shall be placed together or whether the sailor and the soldier shall occupy the same page, has been enjoyed by somebody else, and the tiresome scrapbook is henceforth associated with boredom and well-meaning but misunderstanding elders.

Certainly things have changed for the better, for the moderns have found out that the children learn best when they amuse themselves. All our vain efforts to make their amusements for them fail just because much of the joy of life consists in testing and proving capacity. Nowadays children learn to count and to measure, to cut out, paint and construct from the sheer necessities of the games they play.

It is often said that everything is too easy for the modern child, that he lacks grit and perseverance. But these two qualities are better taught by interest than by coercion, and "making things" develops both in a wonderful way. And how little it all costs. With the small equipment of cardboard, chalks and paints, paper

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clips and a pair of scissors we can invent endless amusements for the winter days, which fall into the "I-can-do-it-myself" category.

Take as an instance the scrapbook, not the meaningless jumble of scraps of all kinds of long ago, for that is quite out of date. Today the fun is to illustrate a connected story with cut-out pictures, to make a record of a journey or an adventure, to collect views and incidents and portraits of some particular country and people. Think what fun it is to ask among your friends if they happen to have the one picture needful for the completion of a story, a story having all the importance of a homemade film.

Even the smallest child will be happy cutting to line long before it arrives at the story-making period. It will play happily for an hour cutting out objects from the catalogues of the shops, hunting in old illustrated

John Pounds, Cobbler, Who Founded Ragged Schools in England

Portsmouth, England

Special Correspondence

IN HIGHBURY STREET, old Portsmouth, narrow, dirty, overcrowded, and wedged in between a public house and a rag store, there stands a tumble-down little house which was once the home of the kind-hearted John Pounds, known as the founder of the Ragged Schools.

John Pounds' house had two tiny rooms. The lower one he used as his workshop, for he was a cobbler by trade, and the upper room, approached by a flight of stairs scarcely wide enough for a good-sized child to



Generous of His Shoe Repairing Time for the Sake of the Street Children Who Asked Him to Teach Them

papers for a suitable subject. There will be great emulation to see who can avoid disastrous cuts in the wrong place, while a careful outline will be much admired. If necessary, the picture is colored by paints or chalks, and a background is perhaps added in color. But the thrilling moment of all is when the time for pasting the picture into the book arrives: "May I paste it in myself?" With great care and after severe cleaning of the fingers with a duster the picture is dropped on to the exact spot upon the open leaf of the scrapbook. What an accomplishment. The child is delighted, and the zest for cutting out correctly and for hunting for the proper pictures is increased. Not the least value of scrapbooks is the general information acquired in the quest. The friendly critic develops his talents too, and woe betide the unwary illustrator who fails in correctness of detail or who puts a Chinaman where a Japanese should be.

Later on, silhouette pictures may be made. An artistic friend will contribute the outline of a duck or a goose, or of dancing boys and girls. The figures traced on to the white side of black or some dark paper are cut out and stuck, dark side out, onto white card or paper. As a decoration for the nursery these silhouettes are much sought after, and imagination and the careful work of hand and eye have all gone into their making.

Grown-ups are most useful when they act as expert advisers. They may make specimens and point the way, but on no account must they rob the children of the pleasure of finding out how to use their fingers themselves or overcome the difficulties. To experiment, however feebly at first, to learn to do a thing better each time, is the best amusement possible.

Books were rare enough in those days in the poorest areas of the town, and John Pounds, ever resourceful and anxious to serve humanity, collected old newspapers, cut out the bits of news likely to help the children, stuck them on cardboard, and

mount, was his living and bed room combined. From this humble dwelling came the movement which lit a torch in democratic education, and which helped to set free the neglected masses the world over.

This shop, where the poor brought their boots and shoes to be patched, eventually became the classroom of dozens of ragged children, who gathered round the cobbler to learn the most elementary knowledge.

Lessons From Old Newspapers
John Pounds had a great love for all living things. Cats and birds were his "closest friends," and his cages of birds became the delight of the children in the district. They would gather around the door and listen to the singing of the cobbler's pets, chat to the old man, and learn from him little pieces of poetry and songs. A day came when John Pounds adopted a nephew whom he began to teach the simple elements of education. The other children listened to the lessons given while Pounds cobbled shoes. They asked to be taught in the same way. From that moment his shop was crowded out by the young scholars.

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used them for general reading and teaching.

But what and how did he teach? Here comes the romance of his great work. Not educated in the sense that we understand today, he yet had natural gifts and powers which make a teacher. His method was simple and original, practical and useful. He appealed to the children, made them exercise their reasoning faculties and quickened their powers of observation and self study. General knowledge, reading, sums, and a little writing on broken slates, constituted the business of the school. All the time he taught, he would be exercising the double function of mending old boots, for in this way only could he get the few pence by which he lived.

Today John Pounds is still spoken of as the "great-hearted cobbler." The children who crowd round the visitor to this famous old shop tell stories of the old man who devoted his life to them, and who even shared with children his food.

John Pounds, the Man

John sat at the street window of the wooden house from early morning till late at night. He was a very tall, muscular man, with an immense head, and big, penetrating eyes, and a loud voice. Big steel-rimmed spectacles rested upon his broad forehead, and rarely shielded the eyes which were so rich in warmth and kindness. He radiated love, and it was his great-heartedness that gripped the poor neighbors, who looked upon John Pounds as one sent from God to help their ragged children.

His shop was never clean, and it was a miracle how all the children, two cats and three bird cages, not to speak of the odd collection of boots and shoes that brought him his living, squeezed into the small space. The low, diamond-paned window was always open, for the overflow of scholars sometimes had to sit on the narrow paving outside.

Visitors to his school were favored with recitations, readings from the Bible, a song, or a simple sum neatly figured upon a broken piece of slate. This humble effort, performed in the spirit of the Great Master, has gone out into the bigger, wider world, and has had much to do with the universal education of our own day.

John Pounds' old home is to be preserved, and has recently been bought by Sir George Cousins, late Mayor, and given to the townspeople in memory of their great-hearted citizen. Portsmouth has given birth to two of the greatest influences in early modern education, John Pounds and Charles Dickens.

In 10 states of the middle west in 10 years, there has been an average increase of 95.4 per cent in the number of boys and girls in high schools. This advance is actual rather than proportionate; that is, no account has been taken of the growth in population, but it is declared by the superintendents of public instruction that "the former gulf existing between the eighth grade and the high school gradually is being narrowed."

Evidence of the wisdom of broadening the curriculum to the end that as many types of children as possible may find education that suits their needs is contained in the statement by Miss May E. Francis, State Superintendent of public instruction in Iowa. Bringing the high school to the pupil by establishing rural high schools in connection with consolidated schools, and merging the eighth grades with the high school by creation of junior high schools, are the reasons she gives, for the great proportional gain in high-school attendance in her State during the last decade.

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The Observatory

WHAT the United States has already done educationally for the Philippines, it now proposes to do for Guam, that other Spanish possession that was acquired as a result of the Spanish War. Through American effort the school system of the island is to be modernized, in which task Chaplain W. L. Thompson, United States Navy, head of the department of education since 1921, will have the assistance of five newly arrived American teachers. Hard work will be the lot of these educational pioneers. They will have to labor in the jungle and swamps of remote districts as well as in the towns and they will have to give children a knowledge of English, which Chaplain Thompson declares to be the element most needed at present.

To the credit of the natives, it should be said that they welcome this peaceful invasion. They are showing an increased interest in education and they want their children to go to school, although they are not yet content to have them stay in school as long as they ought to stay there. Of the 2500 pupils on the island only 300 are more than 12 years old. Guam boasts 18 schoolhouses but some of these are of the most primitive character. For the most part instruction is by natives, for whose benefit a normal school has lately been established. This institution gives the teachers the first opportunity they ever had to learn accurate English and approved methods and fundamentals of teaching.

But Guam and the Philippines are by no means the only distant parts of the United States in which educational work of rare character is being carried on. The biennial survey of education, 1920-1922, soon to be published as a Government document, will tell of the difficult problems which are being met and slowly solved in Alaska. Again the story is of men and women who willingly sacrifice self for the benefit of those less fortunate. The Alaskan teachers not only teach but are guides, leaders, and everything else the community may demand. Most of them work in villages which are practically inaccessible during eight months of the year. They must be prepared to face all manner of hardship and privation.

When the Bureau of Education decided to open that great delta lying between the mouths of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, where hundreds of Eskimos live in abject squalor, it sent a teacher and his wife into the region. These missionaries of light and learning carried with them the materials for the erection of a school building, the equipment necessary for

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opening a school, and all the supplies needed for a year. Before the coming of winter precluded the possibility of outdoor activities, they erected the building in which they were to live and to which they were expected to attract the primitive people of the district for instruction in everything pertaining to a higher plane of living.

It is greatly to the credit of the University of Minnesota that it should be doing its utmost to make extension students feel that they are as much a part of the university as are those who are enrolled in the regular day classes. These thousands of adopted sons and daughters of Minnesota will never be alumni in the accepted sense of the word, because they can spare neither the time nor the money it takes to secure a degree, but most of them are earnest students and actively interested in the welfare of the institution which opens its courses to them. Their earnestness and interest the university now proposes to capitalize for its own benefit as well as theirs.

In consequence, organizations of extension division students patterned after those of day-time class members have already been started in several cities of the State, the aim being to encourage the same spirit of solidarity among those taking evening courses as the students in the regular classes feel, to lead to the formation of clubs for amateur work in dramatics and music, for social purposes, debating, oratory, or other activities common to college groups. To show how much in earnest it is, the university has decided to give to extension students the same privileges that students in residence enjoy in the matter of football tickets and admissions to other athletic contests. What this means in the number of persons affected may be judged from the fact that nearly 8000 men and women are this year enrolled in the organized extension classes which meet regularly in seven cities of the State.

THE HOME FORUM

Sappho and Later Poets

OF THE pre-eminence of Sappho in the Greek days there is not the slightest doubt; she was "The Poetess" just as definitely as Homer was "The Poet." Of the extent of her actual work none can know. About one hundred and seventy brief fragments have come down to us, embedded in the work of grammarians and lexicographers. But her name would indicate that she had written much. The great bulk of her poems, together with many other early lyrics, were burned (according to some in 1073, according to others as early as 350; there are no definite dates limiting the history of fanaticism). Few poetry lovers who have examined what remains would hesitate to call the loss immeasurable.

In the days of the Renaissance students set about to collect and edit all that remained. In 1475 a commentary on Sappho appeared; in 1534, her Hymn to Aphrodite was published with Anacreon; in 1733 the first separate edition was issued by J. C. Wolf; in 1810, there was an edition with "Musical Scheme," and six years later Welcker wrote a vindication of Sappho from the malicious and unfounded legends which had unfortunately become current. Further editions appeared in various languages; and English poets from the eighteenth century down to the present have vied with one another in translation and paraphrase of "The Poetess."

Of the history of Sappho there is little that we can know surely, save that most of the legends have no basis whatsoever. We can be fairly sure that her home was the island of Lesbos in the seventh century, B.C. In Lesbos, according to Mr. Symonds, "the Sapphians occupied the very foreground of Greek literature and blazed out in a brilliance of lyrical splendor that has never been surpassed." Here, too, we learn, "the women had more intellectual freedom than in Greece proper. They appear to have formed literary or study clubs. Sappho was undoubtedly

edily a leader of one of these groups, as references to her pupils attest.

But it is after all by the verse, not by the legend, that we judge her. Of the fragments, the longest is only about twenty-eight lines—some are mere lines or phrases, yet in them all, even the faintest, there is a delicacy and loveliness which is of the very essence of poetry. Symonds has described the Lesbos of those days; its "exquisite gardens in which the rose and hyacinth spread perfume; riverbeds ablaze with oleander and wild pomegranate; olive groves and violet lawns, where the cyclamen and founts flowered with feathery maidenhair. In such scenes as these the Lesbian poets lived. . . . When we read their poems, we seem to have the perfumes, colors, sounds, and lights of that luxurious land distilled in verse." And yet, as he goes on to show, it is different from Persian and Arabian art. "It is Greek in its self-restraint, proportion, tact." This combination of the warmth and

very recent poets Sara Teasdale has written a poem called "Sappho," which, modern as it is, would, we feel, have been understood by the Greek poet, whereas Pope and Swinburne would not be. Shelley apparently has written no so-called Sapphic poem, but Shelley's, above all, would have been a kindred sense. In such a poem as his "To Night," with its delicacy, restraint, and pathos, he is nearer to Sappho than any of her professed imitators.

Tower Bridge

THE Tower of London! The sight-seeer may miss this or that, but one sight is never missed—the Tower! And yet I wonder how many of the visitors to the Tower take a stroll on the wharf which lies between it and river!



The Thames, Showing Tower Bridge and Wharf

richness of the Orient with the clear, cool perfection of the Greek is found happily blended in Sappho.

Everywhere we find her love of nature—

"And round about, the cool water gurgles through apple-boughs, and a sumber streams from quivering trees."

"As in the hills the shepherd tramples the hyacinth under foot and the purple flower is pressed to earth—"

There is constant use of the descriptive epithet so familiar to readers of Homer—

"Spring's messenger, the sweet-voiced nightingale,"

or (charmingly rendered by Ben Jonson),

"The dear good angel of the spring, the nightingale."

"And dark-eyed Sleep, child of night."

There are, lines which give us little pictures of the poet herself.

"I am not of a revengeful temper, but I have a simple mind."

"I love delicacy and for me love has the sun's splendour and beauty."

"I have a fair daughter, with a form like a golden flower, Cleis the beloved, above whom I prize nor all Lydia nor lovely Lesbos."

This love of delicacy and of golden things runs like a shining thread through the texture of her poetry.

There are many brief passages which have formed the theme for later poets to embroider.

"Evening, thou bringest all that bright morning scattered, the sheep, the goat, the child to her mother."

Byron has rendered this in the following manner—

"O Hesperus, thou bringest all good things Home to the weary, to the hungry cheer, To the young bird the parents' brooding wings, The welcome stall to the o'er-laboured steer; What'er of peace about our hearthstone clings, What'er our household gods protect of dear, Are gathered round us by the look of rest, Thou bringest the child too to its mother's breast."

The modern poet must always amplify and expand, and in the process, too often the distilled essence becomes diluted, even evaporates; but for that very reason, for the difficulty of reproducing, the influence of Sappho in the field of lyric verse has been a salutary one.

Perhaps the spirit of Sappho is best expressed, not by the poets who actually translate or even write paraphrases, but rather by those who have an imaginative kinship with her. Surly Pope in his resounding heroic couplets has failed signally to catch the characteristic note. Swinburne has been profoundly influenced by her, and has written strangely beautiful verse under the influence, but it is Swinburne, not Sappho. Among

My Smoke Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a wonder in things near at hand

That suddenly grow beautiful.

My smoke tree, by the breath of autumn fanned,

In flaming beauty is now beautiful.

Unasked for came this glory, like a heart

That turns to God and so is made anew

And strongly brave enough to set apart

All things that might have cast a dreary hue.

This crimson tree, all glowing in the sun,

Cast happy thoughts in each bright leaf that falls

Contented to the ground, its journey done.

By this one tree, I know life has no walls

To shut out happiness which surely lies,

In laughter, sunshine, love and bright blue skies.

—Marian I. Prescott.

feeling; dignity of manner; and a kind of austere emotion. His models were, of course, though he himself is often more like the Romans, Greek. . . . The poetry shows the gentler side of his nature. "He is," says Leigh Hunt,

"like a strong mountain-pine that should produce lilies." In the poetry

is Landon's severity of mood towards life as a whole, but also his tenderness for youth, for children, for flowers.

And every line of this poetry is written with that high dignity which Landon thought inseparable from true poetry.

Shelley and Browning did not imitate these qualities. No one could do that. But it is not surprising that they felt their power. Moreover, Landon's poetry has a splendid consistency.

He never drops the rôle of the poet who writes for the few. In fact, it is not a rôle at all; it is merely himself, "by the grace of God, Walter Savage Landon."

That Landon should have interested his contemporaries is not surprising. The significant thing is that he became in literature a constructive force. . . . He is, Southey said, "the only man living of whose praise I was ambi-

ous, or whose censure would have humbled me." And Robert Browning wrote to Mrs. Browning: "Landon's praise is altogether a different gift; a gold vase from King Hiram."

The very waywardness and intensity of Landon's conversations seem to have been his strength. Miss Kate Field in her remarkable picture of Landon as a man says:

"It was impossible to be in Landon's society a half-hour and not reap advantage. His great learning, varied information, extensive acquaintance with the world's celebrities, ready wit, and even reader repartee, rendered his conversation wonderfully entertaining."

And we have also Mrs. Browning's crowning tribute:

"Robert always said that he owed more as a writer to Landon than to any contemporary."—Stanley T. Williams, in "Studies in Victorian Literature."

"The January Bouquet"

I laid the spray of green holly on the hard white crust of the January snow. Then I stood a moment and spread my hands out over it to warm them! It was like a little fire in the snow. The boys laughed at me. They were warm enough in their mittens. But I had need of more than mittens to warm my fingers. I had need of a first fire of green pointed holly leaves and one glowing, flaming berry, a tiny red hot coal of summer blazing here in the wide white ashes of the winter.

We were tacking again now in order to get back on our course, and had got into the edge of the swamp among the pines when the boy with the shovel began to study the ground and the trees as if trying to find the location of something.

"Here it is," he said, and began digging through the snow at the foot of a big pine. I knew what he was after. It was gold, and here was the only spot in all the woods about where we had ever found it, a spot no larger than the top of a dining-room table.

Soon we had a fistful of the delicate plants with their evergreen leaflets and long golden, threadlike roots that, mixed with the red and green of the partridge-berry in a finger-bowl, make a cheerful winter bouquet. And here with the goldthread, about the butt of the pine, was the partridge-berry, too, the dainty vines strung with the beads which seemed to burn holes in the snow that covered and banked their tiny fires. . . .

When that red-headed partridge-berry was hastily placed with the goldthread in the covered basket, and the spray of holly put with them, a ray of light began to dawn on my snow-clouded mind. Did I begin to see the bouquet these boys were after? I said nothing. They said nothing. . . .

"Holly, goldthread, partridge-berry," I thought to myself, "I see so much of the birthday bouquet. But what else can they find?"

The boy with the axe had again gone on ahead. . . .

On we went up over the knoll and down into a low bog where in the summer we gathered high-bush blueberries, the boy with the axe leading the way and going straight across the ice toward the middle of the bog.

My eye was keen for signs, and I soon saw he was heading for a sweet-pepper bush with a broken branch. My eye took in another bush a little to the right also with a broken branch. The boy with the axe walked up to the sweet-pepper bush, and drew a line on the ice between it and a bush off on the right, pacing off this

Two Girls from Achill

Letters are not very common in the lonely island of Achill, and consequently Mary and Bridget Kelly were greatly pleased when they received a long one from their brother Pat, who had settled in the United States about a year before. He had prospered there, and now wrote to ask both his sisters to come out to him as soon as possible. He inclosed a check to pay for their outfits and fares. But the question of the outfits was a serious one. "Sure now, girls," said Peggy O'Brien, "you couldn't travel to the 'Big Smoke' (Dublin), with nary a hat or bonnet." Up to this they had always worn shawls draped over their head and shoulders, in the picturesque Irish fashion.

"Nellie and Minnie Murphy does each have a hat; we was thinking of hiring them from them if so be they'd be willing."

"But, what'd you do for dresses to match the hats?" This was a poser, but the squire's wife came to the rescue by telling them that they could get what they wanted "on approval from Dublin."

At last the girls were ready to start. I met them at the railway station, as I had promised to accompany them to Dublin. The train at first inspired them with awe, which soon changed to admiring affection.

"Doesn't she be the lovely crathur?" cried Biddy. "Look, look, Mary," she continued, "sure and that must be a tree." (There are no trees in Achill.)

"And so it does be," said Mary, "and sure I never thought to see one except in a picture."

Then it was her turn to point out objects of interest.

"Quick, quick, Biddy," she cried, "do be looking at this splendid old lady!"

I looked too, but saw no one.

"Sure, me lady, I mane the old lady of a pig. Doesn't she be the beauty?"

Great was their astonishment to find we could dine on the train.

"Sure, if they cooks our dinner and wets our tea for us, it might be they'd do our washin' for us, too," said Biddy.

As I found they had two days to stay in Dublin, I arranged to take them to the zoo the next day. I do not think they slept much that night. They enjoyed the drive on top of the tram immensely, and their delight in the wild animals was boundless. They recognized them all from the pictures of them they had seen in their Achill school. There was one monkey so exceedingly like a little old man that when Biddy handed him a nut she said, "Please take this, Sir."

We take great care of our Irish girls, and the lady superintendent of the Girls' Friendly Society, where they were staying, announced her intention of going with them to Liverpool and seeing them on board the steamer. I bade them farewell with real regret and amidst many expressions of gratitude on their part.

The Lamplighter

When the light of day declines, And a swift angel through the sky Kindles God's tapers clear,

With ashens staff the lamplighter Passes along the darkling streets To light our earthly lamps;

Lest, prowling in the darkness, The thief should haunt with quiet tread,

Or men on evil errand set; Or wayfarers be benighted; Or neighbors bent from house to house Should feed a guiding torch.

He is like a needlemaster, Who deftly on a sable hem Stitches in gleaming jewels;

Or, happily, he is like a hero, Whose bright deeds on a long journey Are beacons on our way.

And when in the East comes morning, And the broad splendour of the sun; Then, with the tune of little birds Ringing on his, the lamplighter Passes by each quiet house, And he puts out the lamps.

—Walter de la Mare, in "Songs of Childhood."

Heine's Relatives

Moreover they had no taste for poetry—certainly not for the poetry of Heine which was not less remarkable for its Voltairianism than for its beautiful pathos or melody. Solomon, the rich uncle, was a pillar of Hebrew orthodoxy—an extremist, perhaps in his views—who believed that mere study of books should be confined to the study of Thora and the Talmud, and who also believed in the old Talmudic prohibition to make one's living by such study. In those days most of the celebrated rabbis did not depend upon their sacred office for a living; many of them were merchants or tradesmen. As for poetry and song, they considered the Bible contained all of these which a devout man should care to know; and the fame of Heine in his own country filled them with shame rather than pride. There was such a feeling as a good clergyman might experience who should hear that his son had become a play-actor. When Heine brought his first printed volume to this terrible uncle, the old man knitted his bushy eyebrows and exclaimed: "Ah, ha! now you see the consequences! If you had tried to learn something useful, you would not have to be making books!"—Lafcadie Heine.

Landon's Ennobling Influence

Now, it is clear that what stirred these poets to admiration was Landon's ideal for poetry. Everyone knows what this was. He abhorred the facile, the commonplace, and the sensational. He proclaimed by precept and by the example of his own poetry that the desirable qualities of poetry were restraint in form and

Minding One's Own Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL of us have at some time suffered from interference from relatives, friends, and acquaintances; and in turn, we must probably

plead guilty to having ourselves committed the same offense. It matters not what motive produces the interference, whether it be willful officiousness or false human sympathy tempting one to steady another's ark, the result is the same. The writer recalls a recent instance of interference on the part of a young man toward a friend who was applying for a license to drive an automobile in a city where practical demonstration was required. This young man said to his friend, "Now don't drive too fast; remember to slow down." The consequence was, that in going through the heavy traffic in the downtown district, the one heading his friend's advice slowed down to five miles an hour, and was told that alertness and speed were as necessary as anything else in a crowd and that he was not yet fitted to drive a car. Though a skillful driver, he was thus temporarily deprived of his license through his friend's well-meaning, but officious advice.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 356) Mary Baker Eddy says, "Humility is no busbody: it has no moments for trafficking in other people's business." Should not this be the keynote for letting go our desire to manage another's personal affairs? Having a false sense of responsibility indicates that we are not trusting God, the one unerring Mind, to whose wisdom and guidance we can well afford to leave the orderly unfolding of the affairs of others. It is the work of each individual to get self out of the way sufficiently to let the law of ever present good operate. It may not work out in the way we would have it; but we may be sure it will be in the way that is best.

In our contact with our fellow men we need to remember to retain another's affairs as little as possible in consciousness, except when asked to help in the solution of his problems. We need to learn to keep our hands off, and leave the government of others to God. Many loving and solicitous parents unconsciously interfere with and burden their children, grown perhaps in years to maturity, forgetting that they, too, are governed by the one heavenly parent, divine Love. They

line till he found the middle; then he started at right angles from it, and paced off a line to a clump of cattails sticking up through the ice on the flooded bog. Halfway back on this line he stopped, threw off his coat, and began to chop a hole about two feet square in the ice. Removing the block of ice while I looked on, he rolled up his sleeve, and reached down the length of his arm through the ice water.

"Give me the shovel," he said, "it's down here." And with a few dexterous cuts he soon brought to the surface a beautiful cluster of pitcher-plants, the strange, almost uncanny, leaves filled with muddy water, but every pitcher of them intact, shaped and veined and tinted by a master potter's hand.

Now at last I fully understood. Now I could see what those boys had been seeing with their inward eyes all the time. Now I had faith, too. But how late! The bouquet of flowers was now laid on a silver tray, and in "The Magical Chance."

"The Indian Summer in Kansas"

Now come the days of compensation for the glare of a mid-continental summer. A benign mildness broods over the landscape and invites to open wide eyes and look abroad. The rolling prairies seem to breathe deep and sink to rest. Plains that but lately shimmered in dazzling heat are touched with peace. Beneath the pale sky pastures of reddening prairie grass, withered cornfields and dull newly-plowed stretches spread abroad. Along the roadside flame clumps of sumach, and elm and hedge trees stand in gold. Every wayside weed and bush bears offerings of brown burr or scarlet berry or silvery-winged seed. Here is a horny-barked persimmon tree that has hung its tough angular twigs with delicate pinkish globes, frostily luminous, as if a tiny fire glowed within. Near by the gray shaggy trunk of a great hickory bears up his branches with their long swirls of yellow leaves. At his feet is a harvest of nuts that some provident squirrel, no doubt, has his sharp eye upon.

But it is when we turn from immediate detail that the peculiar beauty of Indian Summer comes upon us. From the top of a slight elevation the low ridged hills fall away like receding swells of a great sea. A slow curving creek valley winds between them and hills and valley glow with rejoicing color. Scarlet and purple and brown and dull-burning gold stand the resolute oaks. Through their massed ranks gleam the silver arms of the sycamores, and the tall cottonwoods lift their glistening heads crowned with a restless flicker of yellow leaves. And over all this splendor, blending its vividness to a soft and harmonious haze, is drawn a dim and indefinite veil of haze—mist-blue, fading amethyst.

Wheeling flight of blackbirds dots the pale high-arched sky; the scent of smoldering bonfires hangs in the motionless air.

Indian Summer! At the word thought flashes back to the red-savage. What divine glimpses may have come to him alone in the midst of this spell-bound beauty!

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE MONITOR's highly valued English contributor, Mr. H. W. Massingham, has not always taken pains to be in accord with majority sentiment on any subject. Recently he attained a certain measure of pleasant celebrity by conducting in The Spectator of London a semi-editorial department in which he expressed views very vigorously in antagonism to those maintained by the editor of that paper, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey. Perhaps the experience was enjoyable to Mr. Massingham, for at any rate in his interesting cable of today to this paper he takes an attitude, concerning the proposed conference on the measure of reparations, which is, we believe, entirely antagonistic to the view maintained by a majority of the American and British people, and is diametrically opposite to that held by the Monitor.

Mr. Massingham informs us that "it would be an insult to America to ask her acceptance of so futile a part in a play in which the action, the issues and the leading roles have already been assigned beforehand." Perhaps the Administration at Washington is not thin-skinned. At any rate, the insult has passed unnoticed. The United States has accepted participation in the conference on the terms which France has laid down, and President Coolidge is now casting about to determine what citizens of eminence should be selected to represent his Government at Paris. The names of Elihu Root, of Secretary Hoover, of Bernard M. Baruch, and of J. Pierpont Morgan have all been mentioned, and not one of these would the United States willingly expose to insult in a foreign capital.

Mr. Massingham further informs the readers of the Monitor that "all that France consents to is a meeting of the committee appointed by the Reparations Commission, on which France holds the majority. This unimportant body is to have no power of reducing the assessment made in 1921 of £6,600,000,000 (approximately \$32,000,000,000) of Germany's obligation, which every expert who examined it knew to be absolutely impossible." But the conference, which is to be held as the result of a suggestion emanating from Secretary Hughes, was at no time intended to have power to make reductions. The American Secretary of State did not so suggest, and the terms of his original proposition have not been changed. All that was suggested by Secretary Hughes in his New Haven speech was that estimates, prepared by competent and unprejudiced financiers, be prepared and published. It was believed that the truth would arouse an active world-wide public opinion which would not be ineffectual. The Government at Washington, the Government at Westminster, and most sane men still believe that there is an element of power in merely moral force.

If a conference composed of the leading economists of the nations involved reports in favor of a fixed sum for German reparations, whether that sum be an increase or a decrease of the present figure, that report infallibly will have its effect upon all governments. The Monitor, indeed, pointed out, at the time the Hughes suggestion bade fair to be converted into an accepted program, that there was nothing in it that guarantees the acceptance of the proposition by France, nor anything which suggested that the nations participating in the conference would enforce its findings upon France. We pointed out also that nothing in the terms of the conference gave assurance that the United States or any other of the nations participating would enforce upon Germany the acceptance of the figure or determine upon the payment of the amount of reparations thereby fixed. Mr. Massingham, while extremely indignant over the failure to provide for coercive action in the former case, seems to entirely ignore the fact that the negotiations are relying upon moral influence alone to accomplish anything in the latter case.

It is not well to be too sanguine as to the outcome of these proposed negotiations. At the present moment neither France nor Germany seems to be any too open to appeals of other nations for moderation and compromise in the composition of their quarrel. The one is reliant upon her dominant military strength and upon a certain measure of justice in her cause. The other relies upon weakness, simulated possibly to some extent, upon the sympathy of nations aroused by her material distress, and upon the lack of unanimity on the part of the powers which were allied against her in the Great War. But though we may not be sanguine of complete success, we fail to see wherein the conference set on foot by the action of the United States, approved by Great Britain, and accepted by France, is other than an effort to substitute intelligent and civilized methods of determining the justice of a controversy for utterly uncivilized and hopeless methods.

Much will depend upon the character of the personnel of the commission. It is true that it is to be appointed by the existing Reparations Commission, with the exception of the American representative. But it is to be expected that it will be a body of able men, representing the best thought and capacity of the countries whose commission they hold. We do not believe that either M. Poincaré, for the aggressive French, nor Herr Stresemann or any other representative of the stubbornly inert Germans, will long stand out against a recommendation presented by a body of this character and backed by the moral influence of the nations for which it stands. We do expect that during the continuance of the investigation both France and Germany will fight stubbornly for what each one thinks to be its full measure of rights in the premises, but it is poor politics and by no means a helpful contribution to the effort for the reorganization of Europe for any spokesman of an allied government participating in the conference to attempt at the present moment to discredit in advance its power for good.

If the League of Nations were the inconsequential institution that its opponents sometimes represent it to be, there would be less competition for the nonpermanent seats in the Council for which the Assembly each year elects occupants. This year the rivalry was stronger than ever, which cannot but mean that the members of the League think highly of these six places, to which the small states are eligible. The permanent members are now France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan. If Germany, the United States, or Russia should join, they would each be assured of a permanent seat; at least, that was the founders' intention. The temporary seats were held last year by Belgium, Brazil, China, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay.

That Brazil and Uruguay would be re-elected to represent the South American continent was taken for granted. The war record of Belgium and its position as a connecting link between France and Great Britain in reparations matters assured it of another term. Spain has the traditions of a great power and still has a large population. Its representative on the Council, Quinones de Leon, who is Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has gained the special esteem of the French Government, so that he also could count on French influence for re-election. That China might be dropped was anticipated on account of the weakness of the Central Government. In time it may obtain a permanent seat. As successor, the Little Entente was a natural candidate. Since the chief immediate purpose of the League is to tranquilize Europe, this bloc in the turbulent southeastern corner ought to have representation, and so it turned out. For the next year Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and one of the organizers of the Little Entente, will sit on the League's Council, where he will add to its prestige and poise.

As previously noted on this page, the only real doubt was the re-election of Sweden, whose former Prime Minister, Hjalmar Branting, was last year chosen to represent the so-called "Bloc of Neutrals." Veiled illusions to his present lack of executive authority at home, appearing in the French governmental press, have proved that since his intervention in the Saar administration last summer he is "persona non grata" to Premier Poincaré, by whom he was dissuaded last winter from bringing the reparations issue before the Council. Though strongly pro-French during the war, he has taken exceptions to the post-war policy of France, being more inclined to the British view as to the necessity for a German restoration.

As a rival candidate Count C. Skirmunt, former Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs and now Minister for Poland in London, was for several months groomed by the Paris agents. In addition to the regular French adherents, the so-called Baltic bloc, including Finland, was more or less secretly importuned to vote for Poland, instead of Sweden. At the Assembly session itself there was quite a little electioneering, but Herr Branting's brave attitude in face of the great powers during the Greek-Italian crisis won him personally many adherents among the small nations. When the secret ballots were counted on the last day of the Assembly session the result was as follows: Uruguay, forty; Brazil, thirty-four; Belgium, thirty-two; Sweden, thirty-one; Czechoslovakia, thirty; Spain, thirty. These were elected. Others receiving votes were: Portugal, nineteen; Poland, seventeen; Persia, fourteen; China, ten; Chile, five; Switzerland, three, and a few other states, one each.

In view of the election to the presidency of the Assembly at the beginning of the session of Cosme de la Torriente, president of the Cuban section of the "France-Amerique" Society, and backed by the Franco-Latin bloc, the failure of Count Skirmunt was particularly significant. The candidate opposing M. de la Torriente was Giuseppe Motto, former President of Switzerland, who received 19 votes as against 24. Two years ago he irritated French opinion by proposing Germany's immediate admission.

REPORTS of a recent conference at the White House between President Coolidge and the Rev. Dr. Thirkield, Methodist Episcopal Bishop resident in Mexico City, tell of the latter's proposal that American forts along the Mexican border be dismantled as a means of binding the United States and Mexico in close and enduring relations of peace, co-operation and good will. Surely such a plan should be applauded on both banks of the Rio Grande. Why, it may be asked, should the great Republic of the north maintain an attitude of apprehensiveness toward a people who, under normal influences, are neighborly and peaceful? It has been quite conclusively shown in recent years that there exists, among the responsible citizens of Mexico, no hostility to the people of the United States. Is it worth while to cultivate the better relation? Or is it preferred that in the continued expression of apprehension, if not of actual fear, Americans unconsciously contribute to a revival of old hatreds?

Bishop Thirkield is responsible for the statement that the United States continues to maintain along the Mexican border twelve permanent or semipermanent forts, with 8300 soldiers and 434 officers. The bishop observes that the American people should have learned by this time "that they can't shoot the gospel of good will into a people." Even the experiences of the past can hardly be cited as justification for the policy now maintained. It is not impossible that this same attitude helped to provoke the raids by irresponsible bands of Mexican outlaws which led to the punitive expedition under General Pershing. The adequate policing of the border areas is justified, in the case of Mexico, just as in the case of Canada. This right is one equally held also by both the neighboring nations. Violations of tariff laws and immigration regulations can be prevented in no other way, apparently. But

The League Council Election

Conservation and Reasonable Use

no responsible Government official in the United States would have the temerity to recommend that a line of forts, manned and officered, be maintained along the Canadian frontier. Why, it may be asked, should they continue to be maintained along the Rio Grande?

The American people are tired of militarism and of even the unfounded assertion that as a nation they are ready to suppress and override, upon slight provocation, a weaker people. The good will and confidence of the Mexican Nation is desired. It is incongruous and inexcusable that it should remain impossible for neighborly Mexicans to look toward the north without gazing into the bristling guns which are constantly trained upon them.

IN THE forthcoming November election the voters of New York State will be called upon to express their decision upon the proposed constitutional amendment which would divert a portion of the present forest reserve lands to the development of water power. The public has learned to look with some suspicion upon these projects, seeing in them, and not altogether without reason, as has been proved in the past, the opportunity for the selfish and the greedy to gain control of what remains of the public domain. Thus they will regard with caution this measure, although it provides that but 3 per cent of the lands so dedicated and set apart shall be thus utilized.

The wise provision is made in the New York Constitution that the forest reserves shall be kept forever as wild forest lands, and that these lands cannot be leased or sold. Provision has as wisely been made, however, for the use of 3 per cent of the lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supplies, for state canals, and to regulate the flow of water in streams. No one will deny that this is a conservative and reasonable use, and an exception wisely made to the general provision which protects the reservations from general exploitation.

Perhaps it might as reasonably be insisted that the further exception proposed by what is known as the Ferris amendment is also wise. The decision is one that should not be carelessly reached, whatever the result. But it should be remembered, in arriving at a decision, that the conservative use of waters and forests implies the only true conservation of such resources. It is as wasteful to allow rivers to flow idly to the sea, when the latent power they possess might be made to turn the wheels of industry, warm the homes of millions of families and propel freight and passenger trains across the country, as to prevent the reasonable use of timberlands sentimentally protected for their beauty, or to provide refuges for wild animals which are annually sacrificed to the greed of hunters.

New York State's forest reserves, principally in the Adirondack and Catskill mountain sections, comprise practically 2,000,000 acres. Since the establishment of the reserves the people of the State have spent \$5,830,800 in their extension. Large sums are now being expended in reforestation work under direction of the State Conservation Commission. Approximately 5000 acres of land are reforested each year. It would seem impractical and wasteful to destroy growing timber for any purpose unless that was absolutely necessary. Perhaps it would be as unwise to divert to mere utilitarian uses any portion of this vast reserve.

And yet it is proposed that only 3 per cent of the existing reserves be dedicated to the development of water power. This utilization probably would not seriously detract from the total acreage. Possibly a way might easily be found, through intensified reforestation, to more than make up, in additions to the original reserved areas, the portion which would be taken under the proposed plan for strictly utilitarian purposes. It may be argued that it is as wise to conserve, by non-use, the deposits of coal in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and other lesser producing sections of the country, as the remote timbered areas of the Adirondacks and Catskills in New York.

Editorial Notes

THERE is much truth in what Mrs. Maud Swartz, president of the International Tradeswomen's League, said at a peace meeting in New York recently regarding the fallacy of the "glorification" of war. "If we teach it in our schools," she declared, "we shall never get away from war as an ideal." She added: "We feel that the world should be aroused to the fact that war should be treated as a crime and that anybody going to war should be treated as a criminal." Some may recall the words of the poet Lowell in The Biglow Papers:

Es fer war, I call it murder,—
There you hev it plain an' flat;
I don't want to go no furder
Than my Testiment fer that;
God hex sed so plump an' fairly,
It's ez long ez it is broad,
An' you've got to git up airly
Ef you want to take in God.

WITH the opening of the new lock on the River Trent at Stoke Bardolph, England, the other day, there was completed the second stage of four contemplated stages in a project which is to make the river navigable as far as Nottingham for large-type barges at all seasons of the year. It may be remembered that the first lock at Holme Pierrepont was opened about a year ago, and it is hoped that the other two will be available for traffic in some eighteen months. Not only has this undertaking afforded much relief of unemployment, but also, from the fact that the British Government undertook 65 per cent of the interest charges and sinking fund for a number of years, it is regarded as furnishing one of the most successful examples of co-operation between the central Government and local authorities for the development of natural resources.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

[Mr. Massingham made his journalistic debut on The Norfolk News, but it was not until he became editor of The Daily Chronicle that he made his name in the newspaper world, writes the periodical Time in its issue of Oct. 22. Under him The Daily Chronicle was accounted the best journal in London from every point of view, and since those days Mr. Massingham has acquired a great deal of respect and even admiration in newspaper and literary circles. Nor was this popularity confined to Liberal thought, as was shown recently by the acceptance of articles from Mr. Massingham by J. St. Loe Strachey, editor of The Spectator, which used to pose as Liberal-Unionist, but is now distinctly Conservative in tone. Many of The Spectator's diehard readers took exception to Mr. Massingham's articles, but it was distinctly to Mr. Strachey's credit that he opened the hospitality of The Spectator's pages to such an intellectual, sane and distinguished journalist as Mr. Massingham. On the same score The Christian Science Monitor is to be congratulated in obtaining the services of a well-tried British journalist whose views are healthy, just, reliable.]

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It must, I am afraid, be assumed that after M. Poincaré's speech at Sampigny, and the announcement of the French terms of the "acceptance" of the British proposal for a conference, the plan will break down, for the French terms practically reduce it to nothing, both in form and substance. All that France consents to is a meeting of the committee appointed by the Reparations Commission, on which France holds the majority. This unimportant body is to have no power of reducing the assessment made in 1921 of £6,600,000,000 of Germany's obligation, which every expert who examined it knew to be absolutely impossible.

In the meanwhile there is to be no cessation of the occupation until Germany has discharged this total liability. As, according to M. Poincaré, the term of the Rhineland occupation has not even begun, the only effect of the sitting of such a committee, which is in effect no conference at all, must be to revalidate the French claims.

It would be an insult to America to ask her acceptance of so futile a part in a play in which the action, the issues, and the leading roles have all been assigned beforehand. It is not known what is the view of the Government, but one important member of the Imperial Conference makes no secret of his opinion that the French attitude and conditions amount practically to a veto on the conference. This is practically the opinion of The Times and other more serious journals. Considering the situation in Germany, I cannot imagine a graver issue to the second British attempt to bring France to reason. It is impossible to understand what is going on there, unless one remembers that during the last few days there has been a rapid and almost a universal shift of opinion to the Right.

The result is already seen in the international situation, in which all pressure from Berlin is being applied to Socialist and to Protestant Saxony, while Roman Catholic Bavaria, which is the seat of the most violent anti-French feeling, is treated with exaggerated tenderness. The fact is that Germany is getting rapidly out of control as the result of a situation which, I fear, French policy has deliberately led up to, and which France is prepared to meet by military preparations whose extent astonished those who recently observed them.

In the meanwhile our own political situation is one of serious unrest. Stanley Baldwin's Plymouth speech can only be interpreted as a victory for the Conservative Right, whose policy is protection. The key to it is to be found in the pressure put on the Prime Minister to release himself, by means of a general election, from his predecessor's pledge that, during the life of the present Parliament, there should be no fundamental change in the fiscal policy. All the infernal work in the Tory Party has been in this direction, and it has had a large success. The Toryism of the Plymouth meeting was of the old standpat kind, with social reform scored out and the old battle cry of protection for British industry inscribed instead on the party banners.

This is to ignore even the Disraelian democracy and takes us back to the dismal days of mid-nineteenth century Conservatism. Will it succeed? Mr. Baldwin is no great political strategist, and his prestige stands many degrees lower than when he stepped into Mr. Bonar Law's place. His Cabinet cannot be called a free trade one, but with Lord Robert Cecil as the ablest member, Lord Salisbury the most influential, and Lord Derby, who stands more or less for free trade, Lancashire will certainly not accept a policy of tariffs, while the protectionist majority is intellectually weak, and would stand little chance against the powerful parliamentary champions of free trade.

If, therefore, the issue is forced, and a general election takes place in the spring, Mr. Baldwin will have to reckon with a small but influential free trade minority, composed of Liberalism and Labor, and almost a solid women's vote on the issue of food taxes. What, unfortunately, is the prospect is a long period of weak government and political unsettlement.

No great change in imperial policy is likely to come out of the Dominion Conference. Briefly stated, there have been two parties. The first, led by Australia, has pressed, not only in the direction of preference, but for a distinct tightening of the imperial bond and the creation of something like an imperial cabinet. The motive of this policy is, in the main, Australia's fear of Japan. The viewpoints of Canada and South Africa are widely different. Neither of these countries needs to worry about Japan, and in both there exist strong parties opposed to imperialism and tending to an enlargement rather than to a narrowing of the sphere of independent action. This is the line of General Smuts, by far the ablest and most eloquent member of the conference, with, at the same time, the most generous and far-reaching ideas on the moral influence of the Empire.

As things stand, we face the prospect of a general election not later than the spring. It may produce a totally new relationship of parties without a final or conclusive predominance of any one of the three main groups, Conservative, Liberal, or Labor. Some light on what the country is thinking may come from the Warwick by-election, which has one peculiar feature. This is the candidature of Lady Warwick, who has been for some time attached to the Labor Party, and who now appears as its champion under the shadow of the famous castle where she once lived, hard by the river which flows through Shakespeare's town. Her candidature is interesting, because this brilliant woman belongs to a small group of aristocrats who have transferred their allegiance from Liberalism, or even Conservatism, to Labor. They include the former Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, Lord Kimberley, son of the Gladstonian statesman, and Lord Parmoor.

Lady Warwick has, of course, no seat in the House of Lords, though her husband has, but she understands politics, and her plea in the Warwick election for what she calls a constructive policy of Labor, strikes between the Liberal and Conservative battle on free trade. That attitude may have no small effect on the issue, if the issue is to be next March.